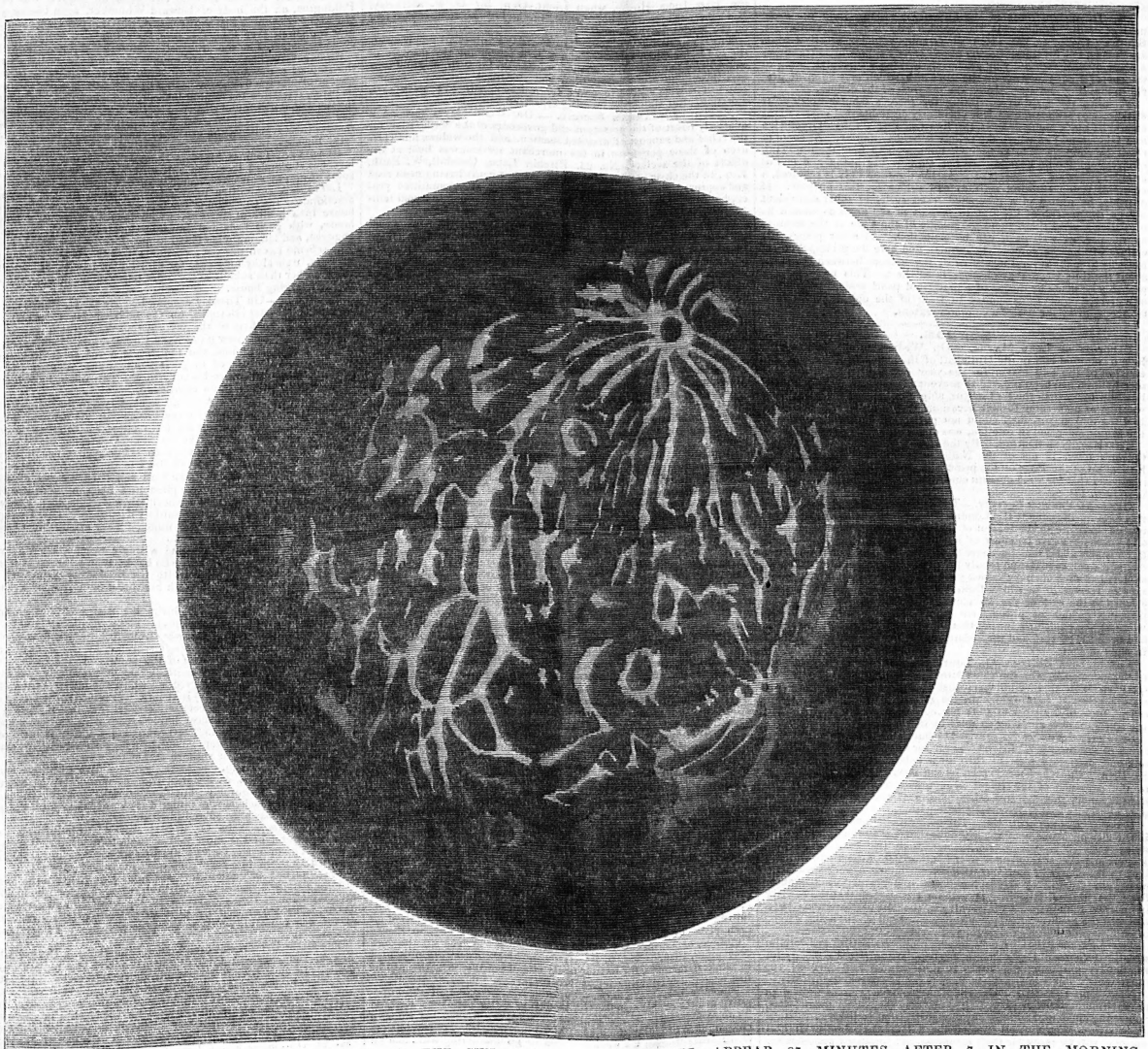
The Pictorial Times

VOL. X.—No. 238.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2. 1847. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE.

IT is not the least interesting feature of the times, as illustrating the progress of education, that the people have learnt to look upon celestial phenomena not only as marvellous works of Nature, portions of the great scheme of the universe, but as practical commentaries upon, and corroboratives of, the profound truths and accurate results of science. Not a century ago a comet was universally libelled as the precursor of some fearful chastisement, which the wickedness and folly of mankind had brought upon their heads; a meteor, a shooting star, was in equally bad repute; and an eclipse filled the hearts of the multitude with fear until it had completely passed away. To this moment in semi-civilised countries the appearance of any one of the celestial wonders produces the same effects. The ignorant and superstitious Hindoo believes the sun on these occasions to be an enormous beast of prey, who swallows the moon and the earth for a meal, and he shouts *Hurree Bol!* and beats his tom-tom to scare the supposed monster and alarm his victim. The New Zealander, the Otaheitan, the South Sea Islander has similar notions, confounding in his simplicity the good and glorious works of the Almighty with the suggestions of a disordered imagination. The labours of enlightened astronomers, and the pains taken by practical philanthropists to diffuse a knowledge of the higher sciences by stripping them of technicalities, and setting forth their noble and useful purposes in language suited to mean comprehensions, have served to dispel these and similar erroneous notions among the masses in Europe; and the appearance of the phenomena of the planetary system at the precise moment indicated by the Souths, the Adams, and the Le Verriers, is now justly regarded as a test of the accuracy of astronomical calculation. And how large an element of our happiness a knowledge of all that pertains to the planetary system has become, it were superfluous at this date to show.

Countless human events, thousands of human arrangements, are dependent in these times upon the oracles of the Almanac. The changes of the moon—the rising and setting of the sun—the ebb and flow of tides, are the guides and monitors of the merchant and agriculturist, the navigator, and the ship-builder. Moveable feasts are regulated by "our noble and chaste mistress;" and on them again depends the opening of our courts of law, the operations of travellers, the nocturnal pastimes of all classes and conditions of men. In short the value of an intimacy with the movements of the heavenly bodies has been brought home to the business and bosoms of men; and every one, therefore, watches them with an interest proportioned to his anxiety to possess "confirmation strong" of the predictions of the followers of Newton and Galileo. We are upon the eve of another realisation of the soundness of the theories of the star-gazers; and it has appeared to us a duty to seize the opportunity for guiding our readers in satisfying their reasonable curiosity. It will not be the less agreeable to them that we direct their attention to what will prove, in some parts of the country favourably situated for a perfect view of the phenomenon, a truly sublime and beautiful spectacle.



TELESCOPIC VIEW OF THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, OCT. 9TH, AS IT WILL APPEAR 27 MINUTES AFTER 7 IN THE MORNING.

The annular eclipse, illustrated by our artist, will take place on the morning of Saturday next, October 9th. It will be first visible in the south-west of Ireland, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, whence it will traverse the south and east of England, embracing in its northern limits Gloucester and Greenwich. Thence it will travel across France, and taking a south-easterly direction, appear to Austria, Turkey, the shores of the Black Sea, Asia Minor, Persia, the Gulph of Persia, Guzerat in Hindostan, the northern portions of the Indian peninsula, the upper part of the Bay of Bengal, Burmah, and Siam, and becomes central and annular at sunset in lat. 18·29 N. We need not concern ourselves much about the appearance the annular eclipse will present in these remote localities; but as it will doubtless be sought by many thousands of the inhabitants of the western and southern portions of Great Britain, we may here quote a portion of the suggestions for its observation made by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at the Oxford meeting in June last:—

I. As a general direction as to the limits within which the eclipse can be seen annular in England and Ireland, if on any map a line be drawn through Greenwich and Gloucester and produced, it will give the northern limit at which the eclipse ceases to be annular. A line parallel to the last, through Padstow in Cornwall on the west, and Torbay on the east (which will extend across the Channel to Havre, &c., and passes just below Cape Clear on the west), will be the line along which the eclipse is both annular and central. The southern limit lies wholly below England.

II. As a rough guide to the time, the commencement of the annulus will be nearly at 7h. 23m. A.M. (civil reckoning) for the extreme south-west of Ireland, at 7h. 24m. for a line through Land's End and Milford Haven, at 7h. 25m. through the Isle of Wight and Reading, at 7h. 25m. 50s. for Walmer (Greenwich mean time).

III. For the observations requisite, a telescope of very moderate power is best. As the annulus will not last more than three or four minutes, those unaccustomed to such observations should be cautioned against attempting to observe all the phenomena, or they may thus run the risk of observing none. If possible, several observers should combine for the purpose, and each agree to attend to one, or some few, of the phenomena.

IV. To obviate some of the difficulties arising from the rapid passage of the phenomenon, the observer may be referred to Captain Smith's "Cycle" (i. 141. 146.), where some valuable practical hints are thrown out for tranquillising the observer's nerves in so transitory a phenomenon, especially by previously making a careful drawing of the spots (if any) existing on the sun's disk, which may be made useful in marking and ascertaining the progress of the eclipse.

V. With the view of correcting the moon's tabular north polar distance and semidiameter, it is peculiarly desirable that observations should be made along or near the line (passing through Greenwich and Gloucester) on which the eclipse is barely annular. At some of these the eclipse will be completely annular, and here the following observations should be made:—The time of beginning and end of annularity should be observed. As the duration only is required, a common watch shewing seconds will suffice for this purpose. If possible, by means of a graduated pearl scale, or other equivalent means, the breadth of the narrowest part of the annulus should be measured several times about the middle of the time of the annular appearance, as well as it can be estimated. At other places, the eclipse will not be completely annular, and here the principal object must be to make several measures of the distance between the cusps about the time when that distance is smallest. This measure may probably be made by means of a graduated pearl scale, or by means of a divided object glass applied in front of the object glass of the telescope, or by the use of a common sextant.

LONDON.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—On Wednesday the lord mayor held a common hall in the Guildhall of the city of London, for the election of the lord mayor for the year ensuing; the sheriffs and marshalmen had been ordered to prevent all persons getting on the hustings other than the lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and officers in waiting, as on several former occasions they have been so crowded that the lord mayor, &c., could not get seats. Alderman Hooper, the senior alderman in rotation, was elected without opposition.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—By the returns of collections under the Queen's letter in aid of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor on the principles of the Established Church, it appears that the total amount contributed by the diocese of London is 39,859*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday at the London Tavern. From the report it appeared there are in the receipt of pensions from the society, 6 males and 2 females above 90 years of age; 9 males and 11 females above 80; 7 males and 5 females above 60; 11 males and 9 females above 60; and 4 males under 90 totally incapacitated. Several of the pensioners had died during the past year, leaving 32 men and 27 women now in receipt of pensions from the society. The report having alluded to the wish of the directors to increase the amount of the pensions (which at present are 12*l.* to the men and 8*l.* 12*s.* to the women), concluded by stating that the receipts during the past year had been 2111*l.* 12*s.*, and the disbursements 1640*l.*, leaving a balance in hand of 471*l.*

THE MASONS' STRIKE.—On Saturday last the journeymen masons of the metropolis, who for some time past have been agitating the question with their employers that the day's work on Saturday should cease at four o'clock in the afternoon, succeeded in their object, most of the large masters having acceded to the demand, and the small masters agreeing to abide by their decision.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—On Sunday a sermon in aid of the funds of the Strangers' Friend Society for visiting and relieving the sick and distressed poor at their own habitations, was preached at St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, by the Rev. C. Marshall, the vicar, in the presence of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the sheriffs, under sheriffs, and other officers of the corporation, and a very numerous and fashionable congregation.

MESSRS. ROGERS AND CO.—The greatest excitement was created in the city on Monday by the announcement that the whole of the notes, bills of exchange, &c., stolen from the bank of Messrs. Rogers and Co., were handed to the authorities of the Bank of England in the course of Saturday, that establishment having already replaced the amount of the stolen notes, under a certain guarantee from the Messrs. Rogers. It will be recollected that the robbery in question took place on the evening of the 25th of November, 1844, and that the amount of property stolen was 43,415*l.* in notes, 1200*l.* in gold, together with various bills of exchange, &c.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY Society employs 860 British and foreign agents; throughout Christendom, 500,000*l.* are collected annually for missionary purposes; the Bible is now printed and read in 190 languages. The London Tract Society issues 200,000 tracts daily.

NEW MODEL PRISON.—Communications have been forwarded to the metropolitan police magistrates, and also the county magistrates, requesting them on and after the 28th inst., from which date the new model prison, Clerkenwell, named the "Middlesex House of Detention," will be ready for their reception, to commit all prisoners for trial charged with offences in the county of Middlesex, as also persons remanded for a further examination, to this prison. For the future the Westminster Bridewell, Tothill Fields, will be exclusively used as a House of Correction. This model prison contains 1000 separate cells, chapel, exercise ground, and gratings for the reception of visitors.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.—On Tuesday afternoon the sheriffs elect for London and Middlesex for the ensuing year, William Cubitt, Esq., and Charles Hill, Esq., after partaking of a *déjeûner* at Fishmongers' Hall, were escorted in state to Guildhall by the Fishmongers' and Spectacle Makers' Companies, of which the sheriffs elect are respectively members. On arriving at Guildhall, the lord mayor and a numerous body of the aldermanic bench having taken their seats, the sheriffs elect were introduced by two aldermen, and the civic party were speedily marshalled in procession to the hustings in Guildhall, where the oaths of office were taken and subscribed by the sheriffs elect. Mr. Thomas France, of Bedford Row, and Mr. David W. Wire, were nominated under sheriffs.

DISCOVERY OF OLD COIN.—On Monday a number of gold and silver coins of the reign of Henry VII. and VIII., and several spade guineas and gold seven shilling pieces, were found by some labourers removing the ruins of some old houses that recently fell down in Dudley Court, St. Giles's. The coins were in a fine state of preservation, and were purchased for a mere trifle by a clothesman, who happened to come up whilst they were examining them, and before they had time to ascertain their actual value.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.—The quarterly general court of this institution was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern. The report of the committee expressed their gratification at the commodious establishment secured by the institution at Wanstead, and in the general progress of the society thus far. Much, however, remains to be done by the body of commercial travellers themselves, who, though numbering in the whole 35,000 individuals, have as yet only become subscribers to the extent of 500, a disproportion attributable to the injudicious principle which renders relief to the children independent of previous contributions by the fathers, a system encouraging the profession to rely, not upon themselves, but upon their children. The report exhibited a balance of nearly 5000*l.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—It is intended to establish an electric communication between all the fire engines in the metropolis, so that when a fire breaks out information of the fact can instantaneously be sent to all the stations on its reaching any one of them.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—At the Common Council of Tuesday, Mr. R. L. Jones brought up the report on the subject of the completion of the street from Farringdon New Street to Clerkenwell Green. It stated that unless some arrangements were made for providing funds for carrying out this purpose during the present year, the time must necessarily be delayed probably for years; that the committee did not feel themselves justified in recommending the court to comply with the application for carrying on an improvement beyond the limits of the city; but inasmuch as the measure itself received the sanction of Parliament, who granted the sum of 25,000*l.*, towards effecting the same, they were of opinion it was a fit subject to be brought under the notice and consideration of the commissioners for metropolitan improvements, to whom it appeared to them legitimately to belong, and they recommended the petitioners to apply to them accordingly.

INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a court of directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., was appointed commander-in-chief of the company's forces on the Madras establishment.

THE TURNPIKE NUISANCE.—On Tuesday a numerous public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras took place, for the purpose of commencing an agitation for the abolition of the turnpikes and tollbars throughout the metropolitan and suburban districts. Several resolutions were agreed to, and a committee appointed to pursue the agitation, after which the meeting separated.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.—On Wednesday afternoon a quarterly court of the president and governors of the corporation for the relief and support of disabled seamen, and the widows and children of those perishing in the merchant service, was held at the offices of the society, No. 25. Birchin Lane, Cornhill, W. Faith, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the last court having been read and approved, the court broke up, after which the committee proceeded to consider of forty-six claimants, to whom pensions and temporary relief were afforded.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday evening the usual meeting of the governors of the above charity was holden in the board-room of the institution, in Gray's Inn Lane Road. From the report it appeared that since its institution in 1828 the number of patients who have been relieved amounted to upwards of 230,000 without letters of recommendation, destitution and disease only being requisite. Hundreds of patients daily crowd for admission, numbers of whom are obliged to be rejected for want of adequate funds. The usual routine business having been transacted, thanks were voted to the chairman.

THE COUNTRY.

NORWICH.—Three concerts, at which Jenny Lind appeared, were given in this city last week, and caused the greatest excitement. St. Andrew's Hall was filled on each occasion. The receipts of the three concerts were about 3500*l.*, out of which there will be about 1400*l.* profit. The terms of Mdlle. Lind's engagement were 1000*l.* for the two evenings, and 200*l.* for the Saturday morning concert. On Mr. Hall's waiting on her with a cheque for the amount she expressed her unwillingness to take it all. She said the prices had been lower than at any other place (which was in consequence of the representation of some of the patrons), and she was sure that they could not make so much by her as they ought; and she insisted on returning 200*l.* She would have added 50*l.* to this to pay for the extra expense they had incurred in consequence of her not being able to appear at the time announced, but Mr. Hall would not accept it. In addition to this munificence Mdlle. Lind left 200*l.* with the bishop, at whose palace she had been entertained during her stay, to be distributed amongst the charities of the city. What a contrast with Tom Thumb's selfishness.

THE GRANTON RAILWAY.—A melancholy occurrence took place on the Edinburgh and Granton Railway on Friday last. A servant of the company, in charge of the goods train, anxious to ascertain if the switches were in their proper places, rushed forward for that purpose, but unhappily he was caught by the brake of one of the trucks, whirled round, and in five minutes ceased to breathe.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—A few nights since an old man named Henry Bodsworth spent his evening at a public-house at Beechwood Green, and on the house being closed at the usual hour, either from drinking too much, or from fatigue, he went into a cart-shed at the back and laid upon some straw. Shortly after two men entered and assailed him in a most brutal manner, beating him over the head till he was almost senseless. He, however, managed to crawl into a brick field about a hundred yards off, where he was attacked for the second time by his assailants. In this field were marks of men's shoes, and a quart of coagulated blood, between a number of bricks and the hedge where the old man was thrown. The villains are in custody.

WINDSOR.—The careful savings of a female lately deceased, arising principally from pence and farthings, has amounted to the sum of 150*l.* She was for many years a resident in Berkshire, and has bequeathed to the Windsor Dispensary the sum of 20*l.*

PENZANCE.—On Wednesday last, H. Pearce, Esq., Swedish viceconsul, met by appointment, at Helston, the nine men who so gallantly risked their lives, on the 20th Nov. last, on Gunwalloe beach, in saving the crew of the Elizabeth, of Bergen, for the purpose of presenting them with two handsome silver jugs and other pieces of plate from his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. The following is the inscription in the Norwegian language, engraved on Cuttance, of Gunwalloe, for brave and noble actions on the 20th November, 1846." Mr. S. Rowe, of Porthleaven, also had presented first rope to his suffering fellow-creatures.

MANCHESTER.—A charge of murder was brought against an operative brewer at Manchester on Monday. The prisoner's name is Thomas Crawley. He is charged with having kicked his wife, in unfortunate woman his week's wages to go marketing with, and on his return home at night he found her drunk, having spent the money. In his passion he committed the offence, and then gave himself up to the police.

LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday last, some men were walking along the beach, about five miles from Liverpool, when their attention was directed to the dead body of a man which was lying in the water, close to the shore. The deceased was very respectably dressed, and the sum of 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* was found in his pockets, and a silver watch. About six yards further on, the body of another man was found by the same parties. The latter was dressed in the garb of a sailor. There were not any marks of violence upon either of the bodies. It was supposed that they had been drowned during the late gales.

The "old river and canal navigation" between Liverpool and Manchester appears to be any thing but defunct in consequence of the stunning blow which "railway influence" has dealt it long ago. Fares, 1*s.* 4*d.* each for the trip of fifty miles, have been announced by a shower of placards. Railway companies are about to be more completely relieved of their low-class passengers than even they had wished, and will find that the winding silvery "snake in the grass," which they had calculated on having completely despatched, has been only "scotched" and not killed.

The yachts of the Royal Mersey Club which were about the station, joined in fleet on the occasion of the closing cruise of the season on Tuesday week. The fleet consisted of the Queen of the Ocean, the Vision, the Fenella, the Hebe, the Ranger, and the Gem. The yachts started from New Brighton about noon, and sailed in order down the channels, as far as the Northwest Lightship. On turning homewards there were some good sailing between the Hebe, Ranger, and Gem; and these fine little craft competing together afforded some amusement on board the larger vessels of the fleet. Thus ended a very brilliant season.

PORTLAND.—A new town is to be constructed on the table land between Portland harbour and the common head land.

PORTSMOUTH.—Prince Albert favoured Portsmouth on Monday with his presence, to lay the foundation stone of the new hospital.

CHRISTCHURCH.—Mr. Edward O. Bishop, manager of the Wilts and Dorset Banking Company in this town, has been committed to take his trial at the next sessions on a charge of embezzlement. On Monday and Wednesday last, several clear cases were proved against him by the officers and customers of the bank. Bail to a heavy amount was demanded, in default of which he was on Thursday morning conveyed to Winchester.

NORTH WARWICKSHIRE.—A dinner was given on Friday evening last week, to Messrs. Newdegate and Spooner, by an influential body of electors, at Erdington, for the purpose of commemorating the triumph of Conservatism in the return of the above two honourable gentlemen as representatives in parliament for the northern division of the county. The proceedings were of a most gratifying character.

IPSWICH.—Within the last few weeks locusts have been discovered in several parts of the kingdom. A few days since two extraordinary large ones were picked up on the Ipswich barrack ground. The largest measured more than four inches in length.

ISLE OF MAN.—Large quantities of dog-fish, or "gobbags," as they are termed in Manx, are now being taken by the fishermen at the Isle of Man. These pests occasion great injury to the nets, although their abundance at this season is always looked upon by old fishermen as a sure sign of a great herring fishery.

BURY.—On Tuesday evening last week an inquest was held at Pilkington, on the body of Edward Whittaker, aged twelve years. On Monday evening last the deceased, who was climbing over a rail near the Birch Tree Pits, fell into the water, and before assistance could be rendered he was drowned. Verdict, "Accidental death."

STOCKPORT.—The other day some workmen were called to repair the step of a dwelling-house in John Street, Stockport, in consequence of the top flag-stone having been raised considerably out of its place, rendering the footing insecure and dangerous. On removing the flag, it was found that an immense mushroom, weighing 9½ oz., had forced this heavy material from its appointed place. Having removed the vegetable, the workmen experienced no trouble in rectifying the step.

BURNLEY.—Thomas Arrowsmith, one of the Lancashire constabulary, has absconded from the police-station at Burnley with large sums of money which had been officially entrusted to him.

LEEDS.—A committee in this town, formed for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the factory girls, took, as a first step, a house in a healthful situation, which they fitted up as a lodging-house, with good beds and furniture. A respectable matron was engaged, and lodging was offered to the factory girls at 1*s.* a-week. The scheme has turned out a complete failure. The girls continue in dirty, unhealthy lodgings, for which they pay 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* a week, rather than submit to the order required of them in the committee's lodging house.

ROCHDALE.—On Tuesday evening last Mr. J. C. Clarke held an inquest at Hamer Bottoms, on the body of Jas. Chadwick. On Wednesday, the first of the present month, deceased and another man were sinking a new pit at Syke Colliery, and when preparing to blast, the powder ignited, and the deceased was so severely injured thereby that he lingered in great agony until Tuesday morning, when death put an end to his sufferings. The other individual was severely injured, but is now recovering.

SHEFFIELD.—On Thursday, last week, a hull in the Soho grinding-wheel, which is occupied by three brothers of the name of Thompson, grinders, was locked up and left secure. The following morning the room was discovered to be on fire. On trying the door of the hull it was found fastened by the hasp. The appearance of the room showed but too clearly that the fire was the act of an incendiary. The rails along the side of the hull had been cleared of all the glazers, buffers, &c. which were piled in a heap in the centre of the floor, and at the top of them a wheelbarrow was placed. The whole mass was on fire, and almost entirely destroyed. The Thompsons were not members of any trades' union. They are unable to assign any cause for this outrage.

BURY.—On Saturday morning a single woman, aged 37 years, named Susanna Wolstenholme, who has been in a low state of mind for several weeks, and resided with her brother at Limefield, near Bury, was found dead in bed with her throat cut; she had a razor in her hand when found.

FALMOUTH.—This harbour, during the past week, has contained upwards of 200 sail of merchantmen, chiefly corn laden, and waiting for orders. Some of the ships were from 1000 to 1200 tons burden.

EXETER.—A fresco has been discovered in the ambulatory of Exeter Cathedral, on the south of the entrance to the Lady Chapel. The greater part has been destroyed by an unsightly monument, but a rich pavement is preserved, on which the lower portion of two figures (a bishop and a king) is visible. This curious painting may, perhaps, represent an interview between Becket and Henry II. If so, it was most likely executed in the episcopate of Bishop Grandisson (A.D.1327 69), who was a warm admirer of the archbishop, and commemorated him by a boss carved with his martyrdom, and placed it in the western part of the nave.

GUILDFORD.—Martin, one of the gamekeepers who were stabbed in the preserves of R. A. Frogley, Esq., at West Horsley, Surrey, is going on most favourably; but Targett still remains in danger. Neither of the poachers who inflicted the wounds has yet been taken, although 100*l.* has been offered for their capture.

CHELTENHAM.—Writs for bribery are said to have been issued against several of the most active supporters of Sir Willoughby Jones. The processes issued are actions for the recovery of penalties imposed by the statute for "such cases made and provided."

STALYBRIDGE.—A committee has been appointed for the purpose of taking steps to secure for Stalybridge the right of parliamentary representation. The population of the town is now estimated at 25,000, and there are 830 occupiers of property of the annual value of 10*l.* and upwards, which would give probably a constituency of at least 500.

THE Great Britain was towed out of the Prince's Dock Basin on Friday, and conveyed to the Coburg Dock. The repairs she has undergone have proved thoroughly effectual in preventing leakage. No orders have yet been given as to when and where she is to be taken for the alteration or restoration of the machinery and fittings.

GLOUCESTER.—The sums collected for the dioceses of Gloucester, and orphans of clergymen belonging to the benefit of the widows of Hereford, and Worcester, at the recent festival, amounted to 686*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, being about 150*l.* more than was collected in 1841 and 1844.

ASHTON.—The proposed cessation of labour for a short period, does not appear to have found favour with the majority of the cotton spinners of Ashton. At the commencement of the week, at seven firms the spinners had left their work; but at present there are only 4 mills where the hands had not returned to their employment.

KNOWSLEY.—The festivities in honour of Lord Stanley's coming of age were brought to a close on Monday, with a ball and supper given to the domestic servants at the hall, and their friends, relatives, and acquaintances; and though last, it was by no means least, among the several rejoicings which have celebrated the majority of the noble heir.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE RAILWAY.—On the 25th inst. an inquest was held at Buckingham, before Mr. J. W. Cowley, on the body of

George Attwood, aged 24, who was killed on the 23d inst., while working at Bent Hill cutting, in consequence of the fall of some tons of earth. Payne, another labourer, was buried under the soil, and is in a precarious state; and Lester and Barratt, two other workmen, were much bruised. A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded, with an opinion that the accident would not have occurred if proper precaution had been exercised.

The inquest on the wife of Thomas Cowley, of Manchester, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner was brought before the Manchester magistrates on Monday, and committed for trial at the next Liverpool assizes.

Warrington.—On Sunday a party of workmen (ten in number), went out upon the river in a small boat, the greater number being in a state of intoxication. The river was slightly flooded from the late rains, and the current somewhat stronger than on ordinary occasions. They were not long out when the boat upset, and four of the party met with a watery grave.

Gloucestershire.—The workmen repairing some wainscoting in the mansion of Mr. C. Bathurst, of Sydney Park, in removing one of the panels fell upon a recess, in which they discovered an old table, on which were laid several books of the 15th century, a pile of manuscript sermons, many of which had been preached before crowned heads, a silver chalice, which appeared as though it had been burnt, and an old newspaper. The mansion was formerly in the possession of Sir John Wintour, a distinguished Catholic and royalist in the time of Charles I.; so that in all probability the documents were hidden there in the days of the revolution.

Lincolnshire.—Some time since, a farmer residing near Sibsey concealed a considerable deal of money in his farmstead; and having afterwards occasion for part of it, went to the spot, but was unable to find it. He immediately concluded that he had been robbed, and obtained the assistance of the police, who instituted a further search, and found the money in the place where it had been hidden, which the farmer had mistaken.

Kimbolton.—A singular accident happened on Saturday last, the wind which was blowing very hard all that day blew some branches off a tree belonging to B. Welstead, Esq., two of his men went with a horse and cart to fetch away what had blown off, and while in the act of loading some more of the tree blew off and killed the horse on the spot; the men escaped without injury.

Stourbridge.—Immediately after the first stone of the Chappa Viaduct, on the Stour Valley Railway, had been laid, the coins and casket, which were deposited beneath it according to custom, were abstracted by some unknown person, who lifted the stone by means of a crowbar.

Barnet.—A fall of earth at the excavation now in progress on the Great Northern Railway, near Gallant's Farm, took place on Wednesday morning, the result of which was the death of one of the sub-contractors, Mr. Richardson. While engaged in inspecting, the contractors noticed a fissure in the ground upon which they were standing, and Mr. Richardson called out to the workmen that a "slip" was impending; he was told in reply that it was "all safe, as there were two stout legs to hold it" (alluding to the pieces of timber with which the ground was shored up). Mr. Frost, however, had scarcely turned his head when he felt the ground giving way beneath his feet, and sprang forward, thereby securing his safety, but was horror-struck on observing his friend borne down with the falling earth. The latter called out "I am a dead man!" but so gradual was his descent, that, seeing only a small part of his body covered by the soil, Mr. Frost had not the slightest idea that the unfortunate man was in danger, which proved to be the case, as he died almost immediately.

Camborne.—Last week Mr. W. Rule, of Camborne, agreed with a farm labourer, named Carthew, to thrash a quantity of barley, for which he was to give 10s., six meals, and four quarts of beer. Carthew commenced the following day, and in eleven hours he completed his task, amounting to 921 sheaves, which is considered 6½ regular days' work, 140 sheaves being a customary day's work. He thrashed last year, in Copperhouse, 400 sheaves of wheat in twelve hours. Carthew is a tall robust man, and fifty-eight years old.

Devonport.—On Monday last Joseph Gosling, a shoemaker, and a woman had been drinking together, and in the evening quarrelled. When in Princess Square the man fell either from intoxication, or by the woman pushing him, into the road, and a cart passing at a furious rate went over the man's bowels, and he lies in a precarious state.

South Shields.—Robert Crosier, an old shipwright, had a saw hidden by some mischievous boy—he got up a ladder to find it, and in coming down fell backwards over and pitched upon his head, from the effects of which he has since died. Children and drunken men have their own luck. A child of the name of Longford fell out of a four-story window at the Mill Dam on Wednesday, and is likely to recover.

An inquest was held on Monday on the body of Wm Brown, a scullerman, aged 35. Whilst the deceased was mooring his boat at Kirton's Quay, on Thursday, the 10th inst., a sign-board blew down upon him from an adjoining building, and struck his head; he was so much injured thereby as to cause his death on the 19th inst. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

Chester.—On Thursday week, an extraordinary accident occurred during the storm at Christleton. A female aged 78, and a girl, were engaged gathering sticks under a large tree, when the violence of the storm broke off nearly the whole top of the tree; three large boughs of which fell and struck the females on the head, fracturing their skulls and killing them on the spot. On the same day inquests were held, and verdicts of "Accidental death" returned.

Cambridge.—A boy, labouring under a disease presenting extraordinary symptoms, was lately admitted into Addenbroke's Hospital, and the surgeons were unable to determine the nature of his complaint until they discovered that a common bean had been forced up the nasal passage. The bean was extracted, and was found to have vegetated since it had been imbedded, and to have produced a sprout half an inch long.

Another inquest was held on the same day on the body of Theresa Prew, a girl eleven years of age, whose death was occasioned by injuries received on Monday afternoon by a fire, which was caused by a preparation for the manufacture of lucifer matches boiling over and setting fire to the apartment in which she was at the time, No. 37. St. Andrew Street. The whole of the furniture in the room was destroyed. Deceased was taken to the infirmary, where she died on the following day. Verdict, "Accidentally burned."

Chepstow.—On Thursday a large stone, after being blown into the air, fell upon the head of one of the excavators, crushing into the brain. He lingered only a few hours. The poor fellow who was so severely injured last week has since died.

Alnwick.—An accident occurred at Beadnel races on Monday last, in consequence of one of the horses falling upon his rider, a young man named Reay, belonging to Alnwick, by which he was so severely crushed that there is little hope of his recovery.

Stockport.—At Mr. Shuttleworth's, Hillgate, a hen has hatched her eggs in the dog's kennel, under the protection of the dog, who will not allow any stranger to approach either the hen or her brood.

Shinfield.—On Saturday night last, a fire broke out at a farm in Shinfield parish. It broke out in a woodhouse near the back door of the dwelling-house, and in a short time consumed the woodhouse, a barn, the stables and cart sheds, pigsties, &c. The house was considerably damaged.

Cardiganshire.—On the 15th instant, a dreadful accident occurred at Tyncoed. A young lad went to a field to look for the horses, but was desired by a man who was reaping in an adjoining field not to go near the mare, as she was a very vicious animal. In about ten minutes after he looked over the hedge, and saw the boy lying on the ground quite dead.

Wick.—A letter posted in Glasgow at 12 o'clock, P.M., on Wednesday, will arrive in Wick, on Saturday morning, at the same hour as a letter posted at six P.M., on the same day in London!

Helensburgh.—On Saturday last an accident happened, by which no less than sixteen men were more or less injured. A new house being built, the gangway leading to the platform on which the men were working somehow gave way, thus causing the accident. Two men were seriously injured, but the others only slightly.

Carrington.—On Saturday last, a child about two years old had dipped its head in a tall narrow mug-pan, which had been set to catch rain water, and might have been drowned but for its weight over-balancing the vessel, which fell with the child and broke, leaving a broad collar of the mug on the neck and shoulders of the little one, who lay thus pinioned on the pavement till its cries brought the mother to its assistance.

Tunbridge.—A fire was discovered on Thursday week by the cries of a cat, which had a number of kittens in a cupboard, near which the flames originated.

Shepton Mallet.—On Wednesday week, an omnibus broke down on account of the enormous weight of passengers and luggage. Fortunately the passengers escaped unhurt, and only suffered great inconvenience by being obliged to be conveyed to their journey's end in a fish cart and other similar conveyances.

Glasgow.—A most revolting case of cruelty and barbarity on the part of a husband towards his wife has been discovered by one of the sub-inspectors of the poor for Glasgow. From information which Mr. Campbell received he went to the house of a man named George Fay, in South St. Mungo Street, and on examining the premises he discovered Fay's wife confined in a watercloset, where, according to her statement, she had been kept by her husband ever since May last. The poor creature was in a most wretched condition, being literally covered with filth and vermin, with scarcely an article of clothing on her person, and in a half famished state. Every care and attention was paid to the unfortunate woman, and it is expected she will shortly recover from the effects of her long and close confinement. The affair is undergoing official investigation, and the husband and three accomplices are in custody.

Perth.—It has been determined to erect here, in connection with the Episcopal Church in Scotland, a cathedral on a grand and magnificent scale. The cost of the edifice will amount to the enormous sum of 60 000*l.*; but of course only a part of it is to be finished in the meantime, leaving the size and extent to be determined according to future means.

Elgin.—Lately, at the Sheriff Court, Elgin, in virtue of an act of 1695, and a statue of George II., a man was fined ten pounds Scots, and a guinea and a half sterling of expenses, for pulling bent grass from sand-hills. This grass is exceedingly useful in holding together the loose sand, and preventing it from being blown away by the wind.

Ross.—A fire broke out a few nights ago in the farm-yard of Mr. Verry. There were fourteen ricks burned altogether. The number of bushels of wheat was about 1500, barley 1300, and fodder 100 tons. Two waggons and other implements were also destroyed. The buildings were all new. An investigation was held, the result of which led to the belief that the fire was occasioned by a labourer knocking out the embers of his pipe near some hay and straw.

Dumbarton.—On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 22d inst., as one of the Dumbarton steamers was proceeding on its passage to Glasgow, one of the crew fell overboard. Fortunately one of the Londonderry vessels was grounded on a bank adjoining the spot, and a life-buoy was thrown to the drowning man, who was thus saved.

Drumlithie, N. B.—A young man, named James Hay, unfortunately came too near the face of the bank which overhangs the cutting now making near Sunnyside. He was attending a waggon; the bank gave way, and he and the waggon were both precipitated to the bottom of the cut, amidst a mass of earth and stones. When taken out he was conveyed to the infirmary, but death soon relieved him.

Gourie, N. B.—Last week, the stack yard of Gallowflat was discovered to be on fire. In defiance of every endeavour, it progressed till twenty-two out of thirty-one stacks were entirely consumed. The cause of the catastrophe still remains a mystery.

Stonehaven, N. B.—On Tuesday week a number of railway labourers were paid, and, as usual, indulged freely in the bottle. The Irishmen and Highlanders came in contact at night, and a furious scuffle ensued. The police officers were unable to keep quietness in the town. The mob forced open the door of one of the innkeepers, knocked down a press, and broke a good deal of crystal and stoneware. One of the ringleaders is apprehended.

Johnstone, N. B.—Widow Marshall, residing near Johnstone, aged ninety-six, has this season cut her corn and barley, binding and stooking it single-handed. She has also dug the potatoes on her ground, as she was afraid they would be stolen, and she is now engaged thrashing out the barley in her barn.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Dr. Curran, whose statistics respecting fever in Dublin caused much discussion a few months since, has fallen a victim to that malady. He died on Monday, having at the age of twenty-seven obtained great celebrity in his profession. Dr. De Mussy, the French physician, is nearly convalescent.

On Thursday week, the men employed on the works of the Great Southern Railway turned out for an increase of wages, their pay being 1s. 6d. per day, and their demand 2s.

The new Vagrant Act, which empowers magistrates to send any person who asks alms to prison not exceeding one month, is now very generally enforced. In this city the effect is evident. Those who heretofore made begging their business for life, now feel the necessity of endeavouring to make a livelihood by engaging in small traffic.

On Tuesday last a labourer of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company, named Byrne, was killed on the line at Blackwell, near Bennet's Bridge, an earth waggon which he had been conducting having knocked him down and passed over his chest.

As the Duchess of Leinster with her daughter was purchasing Irish poplins at O'Reilly's, College Green, a poor woman came into the shop with a child in her arms, and handed a purse to her ladyship, which she let fall in descending from her carriage. The poor woman left the shop, blessing Lady Jane and her mother for the handsome reward bestowed upon her.

An agent of Lord Shannon, on the 22d inst., proceeded to a place called Knocksbeugh, accompanied by fourteen men, to assist him in taking possession of some ground, &c.; while the agent was conversing with the holder of the property, one of his party proceeded to remove the slates from the roof of a house, but had scarcely removed three slates, when a gun was discharged at him from within, the contents of which literally blew away one half of the right side of the head; death was instantaneous. Intelligence was brought to the police, who immediately repaired to the spot, and with a party of the military from Clonakilty, arrested five suspected persons.

Limerick.—On Wednesday night last the house of a man named Kelly, at Knocksentry, county Limerick, was attacked by an armed party, who knocked at the door and demanded admittance. Kelly, who was sitting at the fire eating his supper, rose with one of his children in his arms for the purpose of opening the door, when the parties outside fired and shot him dead. The child's legs were broken, as well from the effect of the shot as from the father falling on them. The murderers made their escape through the bog, and have not since been taken. The cause of this terrible deed is said to be something about land.

Trim.—On Sunday last, a little boy, accompanied by another little boy, was crossing the field towards home; when they came to Mr. Purdon's garden hedge, the two boys stopped to look across the hedge into the garden. The gardener upon seeing them looking over the hedge, put a blunderbuss to his shoulder and fired. Mr. Fagan's son immediately fell dead, and the other boy ran away. The wadding of the blunderbuss fell into a furze bush close to the unfortunate boy, and igniting the dry furze, the blaze speedily communicated to his clothes, burning him severely. The gardener it appears afterwards went in and told his master that he had shot a boy who was looking over the garden hedge, and that he would have shot the other only he ran away. He has since been conveyed to the county goal.

Repeal Association.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday. E. Murphy, Esq., in the chair. Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., Mr. W. Ford, and others, having addressed the meeting on the all-absorbing question of poor rates, a Mr. Hyland, of Kilkenny, rose to speak, and in the course of his observations having instanced a recent case of ejection by the Right Hon. R. L. Shiel, he was called to order by Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., who contended that under the rules of the association a week's notice should be given of a speaker's intention to read inculpatory documents. The meeting, however, decided that Mr. Hyland should go on, and the gentleman proceeded to make good his charge of extermination against the master of the mint. The rent for the week amounted to 35*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Youghal.—On the 20th inst., a hut which contained six human beings took fire, and every soul perished in the flames. Leahy, the owner, who had been sent by his employer to the fair of Bartlemy, and was on his return home, was the first person who discovered the conflagration, but not in time to render any assistance, as his whole family had perished.

State of the Country.—Several of the tenants of Aughatan having combined not to pay any rent to their landlord, J. Wright, Esq., he was obliged to resort to law proceedings, and he took out decrees against them, and arrested the ringleader, Pat Conagton, and lodged him in Longford gaol. He, though able, was unwilling to pay his rent; at last he arranged with his landlord to give up possession on condition to be forgiven the arrears of rent, and allowed the crop to enable him to emigrate. Previous to his release the buildings were to be thrown down, and the doing so was confided to Conagton's nephew, Pat. Joyce, who was to receive, besides other pay, the timber and thatch for his trouble. With hearty good will he commenced throwing the edifice down, and on going inside to take down the rafters, his own first cousins fastened the door outside, and set fire to the roof, leaving Patrick Joyce within; his shrieks alarmed the neighbours, else he would have been roasted alive, for he was scarcely rescued when the blazing roof fell in.—A man who had been placed as keeper over a distress for rent, by Mr. Lamphier, near Littleton, was shot dead on Monday night. The assassins then proceeded to Mr. Lamphier's residence, demolished the windows, and fired several shots into the dwelling, but were repulsed by the proprietor, who returned the fire.—Timothy Kiely was on Thursday se'nnight conveying copper ore from the mines of Hollyford to Limerick, and about dusk had reached within a short distance of his mother's residence, when he was fired at and shot through the body. His head was then fractured with the butt end of a gun, and the unfortunate man left on the road in a state of insensibility.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

We stated some time since, that measures were in progress for forming a "Free-Gold League" in London; and we think it will be universally admitted that, since the announcement went forth, some pains have been taken by this paper to diffuse information upon a subject of so much national importance as the currency. The measures long ripening have reached maturity, and on Wednesday evening last, a meeting was held at which the necessary resolutions forming the League were duly passed. The principal speakers upon the occasion were Messrs. Bennock, J. Duncan, Taylor, Capps, and Bell; and it is due to them to say, (unable as we are to give a report of their speeches at length,) that they evinced a thorough knowledge of the subject, and were honourably eloquent in the cause of a monetary reform, which concerns the prosperity and happiness of the merchant, the manufacturer, and the labourer. We trust the League, deriving a lesson from the business-like proceedings of its defunct namesake, will steadily and resolutely persevere in the objects for which it has been formed, and ultimately enjoy the triumph of destroying a system conceived by a minister who has lived to admit the fallacy of most of the doctrines which formed his original stock in trade. The following is a sketch of the meeting held on Wednesday evening at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, the object of which was the formation of an Anti-Gold-Law League for the production of monetary reform.

The chair was taken by Mr. Bennock, who proceeded to state the objects for which the meeting had been convened. Every one was, he said, aware of the distress at present existing in the commercial world, and his belief was, that in the state of the currency might be found the root of the evil. What they wanted was, not a metallic, but a symbolic currency—a currency which, while it was amply secured and understood, should fairly represent the actual produce of the labour of the country. With this view it was proposed to form an anti-gold-law league, which, by means of lectures, discussions, and pamphlets, should disseminate sound notions throughout the country on this all-important subject.

Mr. Stoddart moved, and Mr. Fairbairn seconded, a resolution, to the effect that the currency of the realm should consist of exchequer notes of the amount of 1*l.* and upwards, such notes to be issued with the consent of parliament, to the amount of the taxation of the country, to be put into circulation by the government in liquidation of their current expences, and to become a legal tender.

Mr. J. Duncan supported the motion in a very able speech, in the course of while he stated that a distinction should be taken between money and currency. Money was a legal tender, while currency was not. The "Times" had lately said, "Anybody could make money, but who would they get to take it?" His answer was, that, if it were a legal tender, every one should take it. The principle of a paper currency had been objected to, but that principle had already been recognised. Sir R. Peel had, in his bill of 1844, permitted the Bank of England to issue notes to the amount of the eleven millions due to it by government, and also three millions on account of exchequer bills. Further, he permitted to the country banks a circulation of eight millions, to the Irish banks six, and to the Scotch two, and all this in the face of his own axiom, that a pound should represent only five pennyweights of gold. His belief was, that Sir R. Peel had, as a young man, committed the blunder of 1819; but as he had, in course of time, changed all his other principles, perhaps he might in time come to a right view on this question also. Before Mr. Horner died, Peel opposed cash payments; shortly after, he supported them. In Sir S. Romilly's time, he opposed relaxation in the criminal code; but when that statesman died, he stepped into his shoes as a law reformer. Then, while competing with Canning, he opposed Catholic emancipation; subsequently, as a member of the Government, he proposed and carried it; and recently, the "unadorned eloquence" of Richard Cobden had induced him to give up principles for which he had been struggling for five-and-thirty years. He (Mr. Duncan) therefore had hopes that as soon as Sir Robert had fixed Lord J. Russell and Sir Charles Wood with pledges, from which they could not recede, they might look for a manifesto from Tamworth, acknowledging former errors on the currency question, and proposing a "comprehensive" plan of redress. All that was necessary, in his opinion, was an unequivocal expression of public opinion in favour of the principles embodied in the resolution which had just been read.

Mr. Taylor reminded the meeting, that before the bill of 1819 gold was a strictly protected commodity, its exportation being prohibited under pain of forfeiture. A curious story was told of Erasmus, who, having attempted to take some silver money away, was stopped at Dover, and all taken from him, leaving him so destitute that at Calais he was obliged to write a book to obtain subsistence. Mr. Taylor having at some length pointed out the evils of a metallic currency, concluded by affirming that a currency of paper representing the whole amount of taxation, and having the guarantee of the crown and of parliament, would be perfectly secure, and at the same time would give the amount of circulation required for our commercial operations. Mr. Capps showed that the present system had a most injurious effect on our foreign trade. A desultory discussion followed, during which several gentlemen, while dissenting from the resolution, proposed adjournment. Finally, the resolution was withdrawn, and another, proposing the formation of a league, but without pledging the meeting to any particular plan, was carried with only two dissentients.

Mdlle. Deluzy.—The investigation into the Praslin affair is still going on. Several witnesses have been interrogated, and commissions to examine have been forwarded to several tribunals in the country, and especially to that of Melun, to inquire into matters anterior to the period of the crime, and connected more particularly with the position of Mdlle. Deluzy in the Praslin family. It is not until after those inquiries have been concluded that she can be again examined. She is now kept less strictly than before, and has received permission to receive certain visits.

Railway mismanagement is for ever appearing under some new form. Parcels take from Monday to Saturday to travel from London to Wakefield, since these monopolists have become common carriers. For the smallest parcel by passenger train the cost is 2s. 11d., so that the reason for the delay in the first case is very clear and transparent; but the P.O. may now take the shine out of them, and bring them back to the O. P.

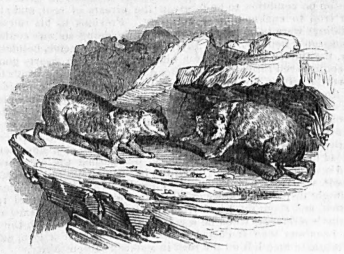
The Harvest Moon.—This interesting phenomena occurred on the 24th instant. The law of its appearance is this:—In north latitudes, the harvest moon is the full moon at or near the autumnal equinox; and in consequence of her orbit being nearly parallel to the horizon, there is but a slight variation in her times of rising for several consecutive nights; and as this particular rising can only happen when the moon is in Pisces or Aries, the sun must necessarily be either in Virgo or Libra, and these signs answer to the months of September and October.

Railway Accident.—As a train on the Orleans railway arrived on Sunday morning, a man leaped from it and threw himself before the locomotive. The poor wretch had his right leg mutilated, his left leg and hand smashed, and a hole made in his head. He died twenty minutes after. About three hours before he had attempted to commit suicide by hanging, but his son had cut him down.

An Elephant Story.—A boat, manned by six Malays, with a cargo consisting of one coyan of rice and half a coyan of salt, while proceeding up the river of Lingey was accidentally intercepted by a large elephant, and the result was an instantaneous swamping of the boat and cargo. The animal came first in contact with the boat at night, while bathing, and then diving, he made a thrust with his tusk, perforating the bottom of the boat. Such was his power of lifting as to bear up the vessel with its contents on his back, and then threw it aside; the boat and cargo foundered immediately, but the men were lucky enough to elude further molestation, and escaped by swimming ashore.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our recent richly illustrated notice of Messrs. Partridge and Oakey's "Domestic Bible" has occasioned much discussion in the old scholastic circles of imaginative illustration, and has even raised the anger of some of those venerable men, who continue to adopt as matters of faith the well-known pictures of the "apple tree" of paradise, the round-about tower of Babel, the old Dutch-looking Noah's ark, and other monstrous disfigurements of school books and



THE CONEY (HYRAX SYRIACUS).

pictorial bibles. With these we have nothing to do except to refer them to Bernard Lamey as the authority for many of the inventions which Mr. Cobbin's artist abjures. Three only of our objectors deserve consideration. They call attention

First, to Mr. C.'s having erroneously determined the "coney," Ps. civ. 18., to be the jerboa, or jumping rat. In this our critic is undoubtedly right. The term shaphan, or saphan, is to be found in the following parts of the Bible—Levit. ii. 5., Deut. xiv. 7., Psalm civ. 18., Prov. xxx. 26. In our English translation now in use, this word is rendered "coney" and "conies" in all the passages

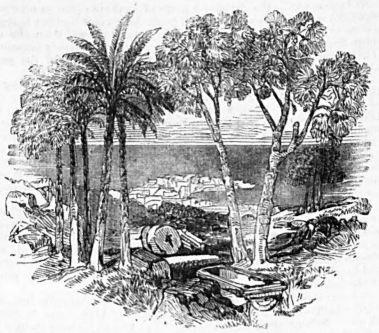


PERSIAN CROWNS.

quoted; and so it is in Robert Barker's Bible (1615). In the Tigurine version, as given by Scheuchzer, *scaphan* is translated (Levit. ii. 5.) *cuniculus*, and in the Vulgate, as given by the same author, *cheorogyllus*. The coney of Scripture was undoubtedly the hyrax, of which some authors describe three species; but others, and Cuvier is one of them, cannot find any certain difference between *hyrax Syriacus* and *hyrax Capensis*. Major Smith notices a third species under the name of *hyrax arboreus*, which he says inhabits the hollows of decayed trees in many of the forests of South Africa.

The *hyrax* of Syria is brownish grey above, and has the lower parts white; a yellowish tint intervenes between the two colours; the head and feet are more grey than the body. The separate hairs are ringed with yellowish black and white. The skin, where it is exposed, is of a blackish violet. Length, about a foot; height, about eleven inches. Bruce, describes the animal under the name of *ashkoko* or *askoko*.

Bruce states that, "in place of holes, the animal seems to delight in less close or more airy places, in the mouths of caves or clefts in the rock, or where one projecting, and being open before, affords a long retreat under it, without fear that this can ever be removed by the strength or operations of man." He describes it as gregarious, and says that several dozens of them sit upon the great stones at the mouths of caves warming themselves in the sun, and coming out to enjoy the freshness of a summer evening. "They do not," he continues, "stand upright upon their feet, but seem to steal along as in fear, their belly being nearly close to the ground, advancing a few steps at a time and then pausing. They have something very mild, feeble-like, and timid in their deportment; are gentle, and easily tamed, though, when roughly handled at first, they bite very severely." The same author says that these quadrupeds are found plentifully on



DATE AND DOUM-PALM TREES.

Mount Libanus, and that he has also seen them among the rocks at the Pharan Promontorium, or Cape Mahomet, which divides the Elaniic from the Heroopolitic Gulf, or Gulf of Suez. They seemed to him to be the same in all places, but if there was any difference, those of the Mountain of the Sun were superior in size and fatness. He kept one some time, and gives an interesting account of its habits in confinement.

The subjoined figures were drawn originally by Ehrenberg the famous microscopic observer.

Second, to Mr. Sargeant's picture of the Persian royal crowns as illustrations of the "crowns" of the Old Testament. It is objected that the Hebrew "crown" was in all probability nothing more than a mere fillet; but against this notion may be placed, not only the analogies of all oriental nations, but the fact, that in the Assyrian marbles now in the British Museum, crowns, highly enriched and of very decorative forms, are met with.

Third, to the Doum Palm being given as an illustration of the palm of Scripture. We have to answer, that although the Phœnix dactylifera is undoubtedly the palm *par excellence* of Syria—yet not to the exclusion of fifty other species of Palmaceæ which abound in the lands of the Bible.

We hope shortly to return to this subject with some gorgeous illustrations; but meantime we beg to direct enquiries to Mr. Cobbin's "Portable Commentary," which forms a perfect hand-book to the literary and artistic study of Scripture.

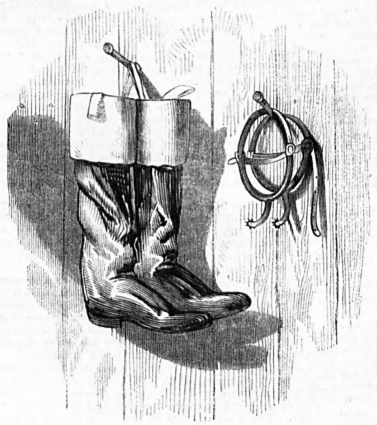


—— Him the Almighty Power
Hurled headlong flaming from the ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition.—*Paradise Lost*, Book I.

MR. A. BROWN'S MODEL OF SATAN FALLING FROM HEAVEN.

STATUE OF SATAN FALLING FROM HEAVEN.

This striking model, the production of Mr. A. Brown, has just been added to the already valuable and extensive collection at the Colosseum. It was previously exhibited at the Royal Academy, where, if we except Mr. M'Dowell's incomparable statue of "Early Sorrow," it was justly regarded as the most original and noble work of the season. It will be seen from the above engraving that the modeller has made a bold and successful attempt to represent a figure in the act of rapid descent; an achievement of great difficulty, owing to the attitude being such as to cause a great and complicated development of some of the muscles. Triumphing over these difficulties, he has succeeded in imbuing his work with the fine heroic spirit which so grandly distinguishes the inspired creations of Michel Angelo. We heartily congratulate the sculptor on his success, and as we believe him to be capable of great works, we take leave to recommend the bas reliefs of Flaxman to his attentive consideration.



THE OLD BACHELOR'S BOOTS AND SPURS.

THE OLD BACHELOR'S BOOTS AND SPURS.

A BALLAD.

Of what is the old man thinking,
As he looks at his boots and spurs?
Is his spirit within him sinking
As the thought of the past occurs?;

Old friends ne'er forgotten should be,
And my boots and my spurs have been
The dearest old friends to me,
Through the runs I have often seen.

But my horses and hounds are gone,
And my hunting, alas! is o'er,
But I am not yet left alone,
My boots and my spurs to deplore.

For they hang on my wainscot wall,
And I think of the days gone by,
When my hounds could attend my call,
And I o'er the fields could fly;

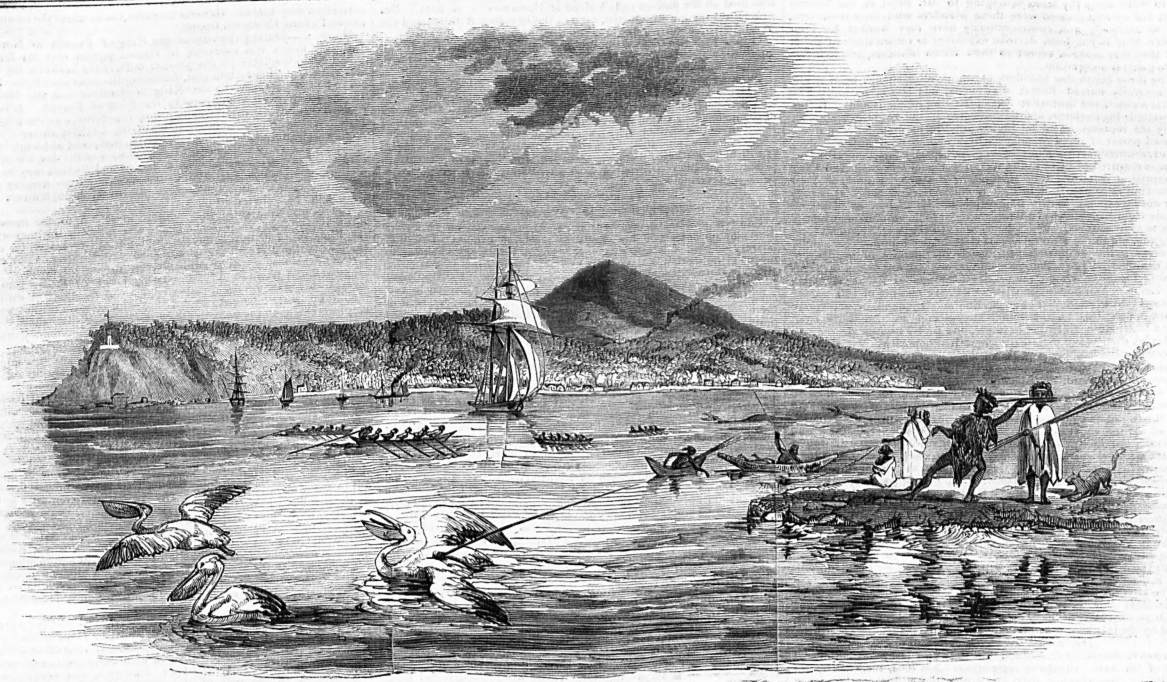
When they helped me to lift my steed,
O'er the hedges and gates in my way;
Or to hasten "Old Rioter's" speed
Through the run of a gone by-day.

Should an old acquaintance perish?
My boots and my spurs shall not;
For some will their memory cherish,
Though I be myself forgot.

Hang there, my old boots, hang there,
An artist your picture shall take,
And some will remember the pair
For the sturdy old bachelor's sake.

I never was married in life,
My boots and my spurs my care,
Still I say to each man and his wife,
May you be as well-matched a pair.

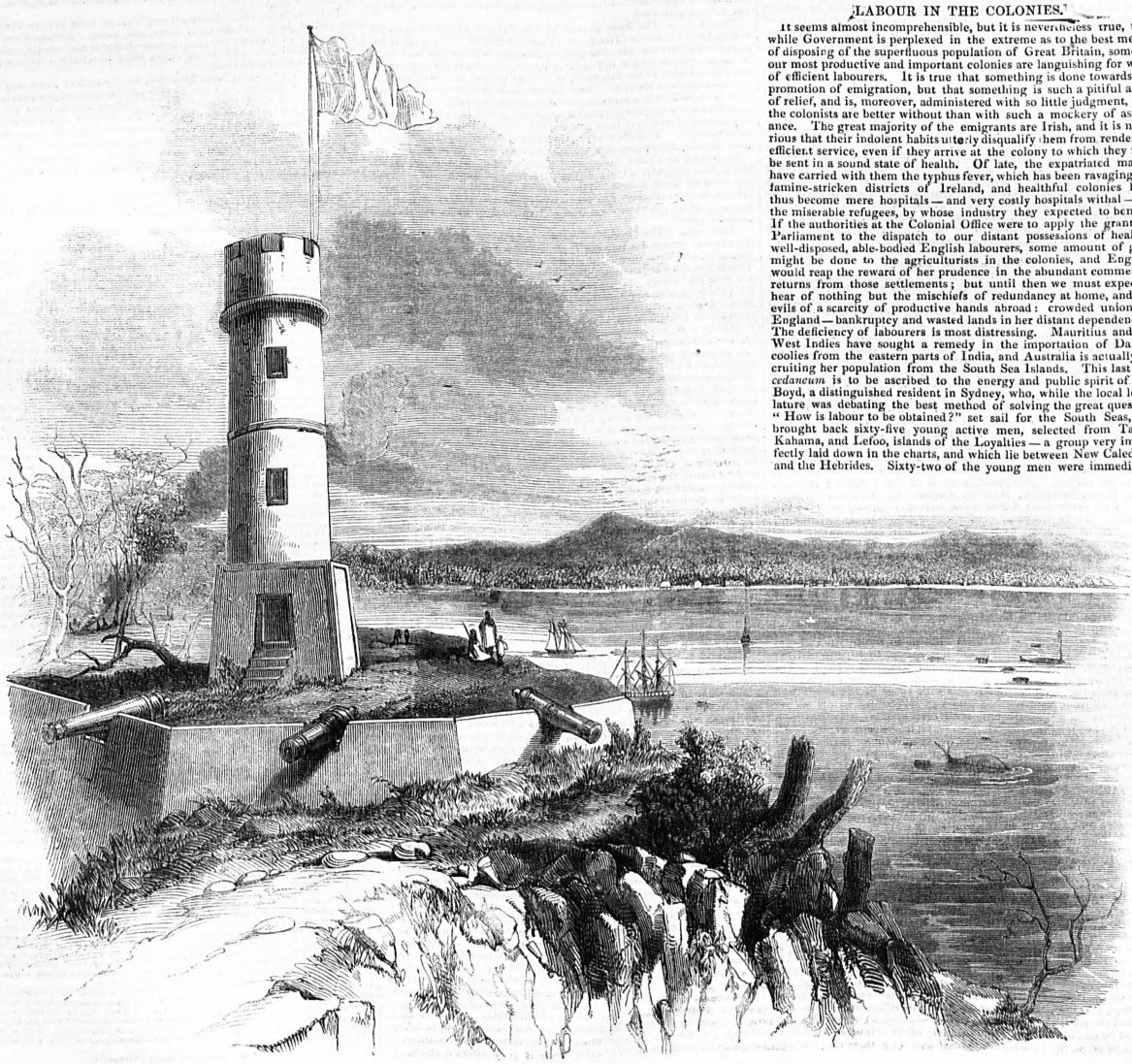
RUSTICUS.



TWO-FOLD BAY, BOYD, NEW SOUTH WALES.

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

It seems almost incomprehensible, but it is nevertheless true, that while Government is perplexed in the extreme as to the best means of disposing of the superfluous population of Great Britain, some of our most productive and important colonies are languishing for want of efficient labourers. It is true that something is done towards the promotion of emigration, but that something is such a pitiful atom of relief, and is, moreover, administered with so little judgment, that the colonists are better without than with such a mockery of assistance. The great majority of the emigrants are Irish, and it is notorious that their indolent habits utterly disqualify them from rendering efficient service, even if they arrive at the colony to which they may be sent in a sound state of health. Of late, the expatriated masses have carried with them the typhus fever, which has been ravaging the famine-stricken districts of Ireland, and healthful colonies have thus become mere hospitals — and very costly hospitals withal — for the miserable refugees, by whose industry they expected to benefit. If the authorities at the Colonial Office were to apply the grants of Parliament to the dispatch to our distant possessions of healthy, well-disposed, able-bodied English labourers, some amount of good might be done to the agriculturists in the colonies, and England would reap the reward of her prudence in the abundant commercial returns from those settlements; but until then we must expect to hear of nothing but the mischiefs of redundancy at home, and the evils of a scarcity of productive hands abroad: crowded unions in England — bankruptcy and wasted lands in her distant dependencies. The deficiency of labourers is most distressing. Mauritius and the West Indies have sought a remedy in the importation of Dangar coolies from the eastern parts of India, and Australia is actually recruiting her population from the South Sea Islands. This last *succedaneum* is to be ascribed to the energy and public spirit of Mr. Boyd, a distinguished resident in Sydney, who, while the local legislature was debating the best method of solving the great question, "How is labour to be obtained?" set sail for the South Seas, and brought back sixty-five young active men, selected from Tanna, Kahama, and Lefoo, islands of the Loyalties — a group very imperfectly laid down in the charts, and which lie between New Caledonia and the Hebrides. Sixty-two of the young men were immediately



WANDERER'S TOWER.—ENTRANCE OF TWO-FOLD BAY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

set to work upon the lands belonging to Mr. Boyd, on the Murray river, and so well pleased were these islanders with their treatment, and so zealously and conscientiously have they worked for their master, that it has been deemed expedient to return three of them, that they may make a report to their fellow islanders, and induce a more general emigration.

The three South Sea islanders to whom allusion has been made, are severally named Etoisi, Paryella, and Sabbathahoo. The first is a chief, and brother to Zuels, the king of the island of Lefoo. Paryella is his *conjuror*, and Sabbathahoo is the conjuror's servant. They are represented to be highly intelligent men, with an unexampled power of rapid calculation by a system of decimals. They are exceedingly active, and possess great capacity for comprehending what is required of them in the way of personal service. And while enterprising colonists avail themselves of the opportunity at their disposal of engaging such men, it is consolatory to think that they will not be exposed to the imputation of kidnapping, or of taking people from happy homes to subject them to an employment repugnant to their natures. The islands whence the men are induced to emigrate, are in the most miserable state of destitution. So greatly in excess of the means of sustenance is the amount of population, that cannibalism and infanticide, and other revolting means of diminishing the human race, are practised throughout Tanna, Kahama, and Lefoo. The South Sea islander will see nothing of this on the estates in New South Wales; and, on the other hand, he will derive all the benefit that an intelligent human creature can desire, from sound instruction, Christian example, and gentle treatment.

But let such active and meritorious individuals as Mr. Boyd do what they may, the home government must not suppose itself exempted from the responsibility of providing European labour for the colonies. The South Sea islanders cannot be expected to supply all the wants of Australia, or even a portion of them for some time to come. Confidence, as the proverb hath it, is a plant of slow growth; and it will not be until the prosperous emigrant returns and tells his tale of success and happiness, that his example will be freely and generally followed. Meanwhile, the Sydney agriculturist, who is blessed with prolific ewes and cows, is doomed to boil down their offspring for want of hands to tend them, and the English market is deprived of the copious supplies of wool and hides which the full grown sheep and cattle would yield. It seems surprising that, with so many thousands of people vainly seeking occupation in this country, there should be the slightest hesitation about the sending them to Australia. It is merely a question of expense; and there can be no doubt in the mind of any sane man, that the balance of economy must be on the side of emigration. We hope the legislature will repair the omissions of the last session by looking well into the subject at the next meeting of Parliament.

The pictures which have suggested this article represent two views of Twofold Bay, New South Wales. The interesting town which stands on the shores of the bay is named after Mr. Boyd, who is recognised by the inhabitants as pre-eminent for his talents and enterprise.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Sydney, April, 1847.—Since the date of my last letter, an official copy of the new "squatting regulations" has been received by his excellency the governor from the authorities at home. The large influential and respectable class of persons interested therein appear to be, on the whole, well satisfied with the attention which has been paid to their interests. There can be no doubt but that henceforth squatting will be more extensively resorted to by respectable married men, who will naturally take with them into the "bush" the habits of civilised life. If the new regulations really become law, squatting, even as an investment of capital, will be fully 50 per cent. more valuable than it has hitherto been. When we consider that 4000 sheep can be grazed for 10*l.* a year; that leases are to be granted for fourteen years; that the leaseholder has the option of buying 160 acres out and out, as a homestead; that, at the expiration of the lease, the party who has held the same may purchase the whole or part; that if he do not do so, but it is sold to another party, he is to be paid for the improvements he has made upon the land; and that if the "run" be not sold, the same party may have his lease renewed on easy terms. We cannot but augur well of the plan, and conclude that it will be a favourable boon to the people generally, and tend greatly to put an end to the serious complaints which have been made for some time past by these pioneers of civilisation. It is true that a few individual cases may, and doubtless will, occur, where the rules will be found to bear severely upon individuals; but, as a whole, the plan is doubtless good, and the concession great.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The "Friend of India," of the 29th of July, says, on the subject of the late Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly—"For some time past there has been a rumour that the King of Bokhara had put to death the infamous Abd-ool-Sumud Khan, who has been rendered so notorious by Dr. Wolff's narrative. It has now been confirmed by a letter of a merchant at Bokhara to his correspondent at Cabul. The King struck him on the head himself with a small axe, upbraiding him with having instigated him (the King) to slay Stoddart and Conolly. This information gives additional confirmation to that which was indeed too evident previously—that those unfortunate officers were positively put to death by the Commander of the Faithful. Their relatives are, we fear, still buoyed up with hopes of their existence, which it is natural for them to cherish, but the present intelligence places the report of their death beyond all doubt."

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail from Calcutta arrived in London on Saturday, in time to enable us to give the heads of all the news it contained in our latest edition. The intelligence is of the following dates:—Hong Kong, July 25th; Bombay, August 6th; and Calcutta, Aug. 7th. Two mails from China have arrived simultaneously by this despatch. There was no news of the Cleopatra steamer, which must now, alas, be supposed to have perished with 300 souls on board! The most active measures were being taken for the apprehension of the celebrated robber, Doonghur Singh, but it was feared they would all prove unavailing. He was said to be in the neighbourhood of Nusseerabad, lying close in the jungles till the hue and cry had passed by. The Rajpoot sovereigns of Upper and Central India had, meanwhile, been threatened with the severest displeasure of government should they be found aiding him in any way, or should they not do their best to secure his capture. Colonel Sutherland, political agent at Ajmere, had been ordered to return from Mount Aboo, where he had gone for the hot season, to superintend the various measures put in operation for the freebooter's capture. The affairs of Nepaul continued to excite attention. The ex-king was still at Sagowlee, holding conferences with those of the chiefs who had escaped from Katmandoo. The new sovereign had not as yet been recognised by government, and it was therefore uncertain what line of proceeding might be adopted. The bride elect of the nabob of the Carnatic had reached Madras, her removal from Hyderabad to the former place having cost nearly 100,000*l.* From Bengal there is little news. The ship Stalkart, bound for London, went ashore on Middleton Point on the 19th July, and it was feared would become a total wreck. The governor-general, commander-in-chief of India, and lieutenant-governor north-western provinces, remained at Simla. The governor and commander-in-chief of Bombay were at Poona; the former would return to the presidency after the rains, paying a visit to the hills and Sattara before his return. Messrs. Cumming and Livingstone, and the Parsee broker, Cursetjee, were to be tried for the second coal conspiracy detected by Captain Lynch.

THE COLONIES.

The West Indies.—Intelligence has been received of the arrival at Demerara of her Majesty's steam-sloop Growler, with a freight of liberated Africans from Sierra Leone. It will be recollected that this vessel is employed, under the Colonial Office, to relieve the English settlements on the coast of Africa from the accumulation of negroes taken out of the captured slavers, by conveying them, of their own free will, to the West India islands, where their services are much in request. Intelligent coloured men are employed at the depots on the coast of Africa to explain to the negroes before they are embarked, that labourers are wanted in the West Indies, and also the nature of the passage, and the description of work on which they are likely to be employed. This is the first trip of the Growler. She took on board at Sierra Leone 476 negroes, and with them (less 20, who died on the passage) she arrived at Demerara in 18 days. Beneficial results are anticipated, both to the liberated Africans and the West India planters, from these importations.

On the 15th two smart shocks of earthquake had been felt at San Lucia, of which the second, which came on after a momentary interval, was the more severe.

Cape of Good Hope.—Advices direct from Algoa Bay bring dates from Graham Town to the 16th of July. The Caffrees continued their depredations, and the colonists were loudly complaining of the inefficiency of the protection afforded them. At the mouth of the Buffalo the weather, after a succession of stormy days, had moderated, and become fine. A series of resolutions, passed at a meeting held at Port Elizabeth, show that the inhabitants of the eastern province consider themselves in a situation to support an independent government.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France.—The Government have given permission to Prince Jerome Bonaparte and his family to reside in France. It will be recollected that this question was brought before the chamber by means of a petition last session, and the public opinion was rather strongly expressed upon it. The present concession to the Bonaparte family is the consequence. M. Bacourt has been appointed to succeed the Duke of Glucksberg at Madrid. Much is expected from the long experience and skill of this diplomatist, who is, in fact, a pupil of Talleyrand.

The public opinion in France on the appointment of the Duke d'Aumale to the office of governor-general of Algeria may be collected from the fact, that of the twenty journals and upwards published in Paris, there is but one which has not condemned the measure. Of course, the exceptional paper is the organ of the court and the cabinet. The King and royal family returned from Compiègne to St. Cloud on Saturday last.

The "Moniteur" of Monday publishes the following royal ordinance:—"Desiring to give to the Marshal Duke de Dalmatie a testimony of our satisfaction commensurate with the great services which he has rendered us, and the distinction of his glorious career, we have ordained and do ordain as follows:—Art. 1. The Marshal Duke de Dalmatie is ordained marshal-general of France;" and adds the following note in reference to it:—"The King, in conferring on the Marshal Duke de Dalmatie the honorary title of marshal-general of France, has done for him what was done in 1660 for Marshal Turenne, and in 1732 for Marshal de Villars—a merited recompense of their great services and their glorious careers."

The Paris journals of Tuesday announce that a treaty has been agreed to at Rome, by which the Emperor of Austria is to withdraw his troops from the interior of Ferrara to the citadel, and the town is to be garrisoned by a body of Swiss in the pay of the Pope. This treaty, it is said, only awaits the ratification of the Emperor.

Belgium.—The two young men who were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Mademoiselle Evenpoel and her two servants are not yet set at liberty. It is, however, affirmed that they have proved an alibi, and that they had quitted the city a day previous to the murder. Great dissatisfaction has been expressed that the perpetrators have not yet been captured; a good deal of blame is thrown upon the police. It is said that some glaring thefts which were committed last year, and a fearful murder, have as yet gone unpunished.

Holland.—The King arrived at the Hague on the 21st, on his return from his visit to Germany, in perfect health. By a royal decree his Majesty has fixed the 26th of this month for a special service to be celebrated by the different religious communions throughout the entire extent of the kingdom, as a thanksgiving to Almighty God for the abundant harvest. The Netherlands government had just sent to the different governments of Europe the copy of a decree issued by the Emperor of Japan, regulating the manner in which any Japanese who may have suffered shipwreck are to be restored to their country. This act is very remarkable, inasmuch as it constitutes the first diplomatic intercourse of Japan with Europe.

Hanover.—Prince George of Cumberland, who is incurably blind, has resigned all his rights in favour of his infant son, the grandson of King Ernest. The Duke of Cambridge, who is just returned from Hanover, has been named as the regent during the minority of his grand nephew, and will thus again wield the Hanoverian sceptre.

Oderberg.—The destructive cataracts of water which rush from the Silesian mountains into the Oder are now falling with great impetuosity, and have inundated all the valleys in the neighbourhood. This is the third inundation this summer, independently of the high water in the spring. The loss of the landed proprietors is immense. In Oderberg alone, which has 5000 acres, the loss is estimated at 50,000 dollars, and, in the valley of the Lower Broich, which contains above 100,000 acres, it is considered to be more than a million.

Baden.—A political manifestation of some importance took place on the 12th instant at Offenburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. An assembly of five or six hundred persons, presided over by the burgomaster of the town, emitted the following desires:—"That the government disengage itself from the decisions of Carlsbad in 1819, of Frankfort in 1831 and 1832, and of Vienna in 1834, decisions which at once violate the acts of the German confederation and the constitution of the land; that it grant the liberty of the press, the liberty of public instruction and private liberty, a popular military organisation instead of a permanent army, a just division of tax and the substitution of a progressive income tax to the present mode of levying the taxes, the institution of a jury, that the military take an oath of fidelity to the constitution, that the citizens have the right of assembling and speaking freely, that the people be represented in the German confederation, that it have a voice in the councils in which the affairs of the nation are discussed, that the equality between work and capital be re-established, and that every privilege be abolished."

Lucca.—The regency, on the 16th, issued a decree, dissolving the Urban Guard, and placing the arms of that body at the disposal of the commandant of the Civic Guard. A commission has been named to frame a law on the censorship, and another to liquidate the accounts of the finance. The members of both these commissions enjoy the confidence of the public. Several convents of Tuscany have offered the Civic Guard the use of their spacious courts for military exercise. A nobleman of Pisa, Senhor Toscanelli, has engaged to furnish a cannon and twenty muskets, to encourage others to do the same, and it is believed that many will follow his example.

Rome.—At present everything is perfectly tranquil, as well as in all the rest of the pontifical states. Addresses of provinces and towns pour in, and place everything at the disposal of his holiness, to enable him to be prepared for any event. At Ferrara things are still in the same state in which they were ten days ago. The Austrians hold with firmness the positions which they so brutally invaded. On his part the Holy Father, and his excellent secretary of state, Ferretti, persist in the attitude which they have assumed with respect to the Austrian Cabinet. This firmness of the government prouder and more devoted than ever. Surrounded by the love and enthusiasm of subjects, and by the admiration of the world, the Pope has nothing to fear from his enemies. The French squadron is still in the Bay of Naples, ready to proceed wherever need may require.

Naples.—The success of the insurgents in Calabria is confirmed. Every day, fresh communes declare in favour of the movement, and reinforce the bands of the insurgents. The greater part of the coast connected with the principal towns which are in insurrection has also declared in their favour. A sanguinary conflict has taken place between the bands of Romeo and the royal troops commanded by General Nunziante, who has five battalions under his orders. Upwards of 300 of the King's soldiers were either killed or taken prisoners; amongst the dead were found a colonel and a captain. On their side, the insurgents had also a good number killed or taken prisoners. After this affair, Romeo sent to propose to General Nunziante an exchange of prisoners, but he replied that it was too late, as the prisoners who had fallen into his power had been at once shot. Romeo in reprisal had the prisoners taken by his men also put to death. The tactics of Romeo appear to be to advance constantly, organising the insurrection in all the districts he passes through, respecting in all cases the property and persons of the inhabitants. It is these continual marches which the government journal calls a flight before the King's troops. The government has sent moveable columns into Calabria and the other provinces where it is afraid that the insurrection may spread. General Stratella has assumed the command-in-chief of the Calabrian troops.

Prussia.—During the visit of the King of Prussia in Northern Italy the desire was expressed by various parties that his Majesty would act as mediator in the present differences between the Pope and Austria. It is certain that, following the example of the Pope, several princes, especially the King of Sardinia and the Duke of Lucca, place great confidence in the King of Prussia. It is said that his Majesty has declined any direct interference in the affairs of Italy. That the Prussian cabinet takes the liveliest interest in all that goes on in that country cannot be doubted; and although in this question, as on all the other political questions of the day which concern Germany, the governments of Austria and Prussia may be unanimous, this cannot deter the Prussian cabinet from making good its influence, in the German sense of the word, through direct relations with the Italian court.

The government authorities propose to accord to the manufacturers of iron, &c., in Westphalia and the Rhenish territory within the kingdom, a certain stamp or mark for their protection, upon the payment of a fee of five thalers each manufacturer. The counterfeit of this stamp will be constituted a criminal offence.

Russia.—A letter from St. Petersburgh states that the Emperor has just determined on a measure which will be of great utility to men in business. He has ordered the bank to advance notes to all corn merchants to the extent of half the value of their stock. It is supposed that this proceeding will tend to relieve the money market, which has of late been exceedingly heavy.

Poland.—The cholera has broken out at Kiew, and it is reported to advance three miles west every day. Great apprehensions are entertained at Warsaw. The Prince of Warsaw summoned a meeting of the medical men a few days since, for the purpose of deciding upon preventive and necessary measures, after which he set out for St. Petersburg. Orders have been issued for preparing hospitals and lazarettos. Apothecaries have been enjoined to lay in a stock of the requisite drugs, and the soldiers are to be more warmly clothed, and the encampment near the city to be broken up. It is said that his Majesty the Emperor, who is about to set out on his tour of inspection, has repaired to Kiew on receiving intelligence of the breaking out of the cholera at that place. The typhus fever continues to rage in Poland, and whole families fall victims to it. The cause appears to be mainly owing to bad and scanty nourishment.

Egypt.—A letter from Alexandria of the 9th says:—"We are here occupied with the arrival of a Turkish vessel, which came in last evening. She brought to his highness the ultimatum which the Porte has sent to the Greek cabinet. It is said that an order has arrived to Mehemet Ali to hold a certain number of vessels, as well as troops, ready to act against Greece on the first intimation from the Porte.

The Viceroy of Egypt, having of late determined for the future all soldiers condemned to death should be shot, in place of being beheaded, the new mode of execution was carried into effect at Cairo on the 28th ult. The officer charged with the superintendence of the matter had the prisoner's eyes bandaged, and fearing some awkwardness on the part of the men appointed to act, ordered a soldier to place his musket close to his ear and fire. Several detachments of troops were present, and the execution is said to have produced a marked effect.

The River Plate.—Letters have arrived from Monte Video to the 23d of July. There is no particular news. Negotiations were still going on between the government of Rosas and the English and French ministers, and strong hopes were entertained by the merchants of a favourable issue.

Monte Video.—As Lord Howden, on the 16th of July, was leaving H. M. S. Raleigh, in order to take official leave of the provisional government, a signal was made by Mr. Consul Hood, from the barracks to the ship, in these words:—"The French minister and the Monte Videan ministers earnestly entreat the English envoy not to come on shore, as his life is threatened by the foreigners." Amongst the most barbarous tribes, the character of an ambassador is held sacred, but this universally recognised principle seems unknown to the armed banditti of Monte Video.

TWENTIETH ADDRESS TO THE PROTESTANTS OF THE EMPIRE,

BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CLUB.

Old Palace Yard, Sept. 21. 1847.

The General Election, that important event to which the country has been so long looking, is at length concluded. In the tone which has marked its progress, the Committee see many grounds for hope, and not a few for rejoicing.

In some instances, it is true, those whom it was most desirable to see in Parliament, as the champions of the Protestant cause, have, owing to untoward circumstances, not been returned, although in many more they have been successful; whilst in others defeat has been effected by very trifling majorities. It is impossible, however, to have watched what has passed on almost every hustings, without observing that the great object has been accomplished of arousing the British public to the importance of the Protestant question. The preservation of our Protestant Institutions by resistance to Popish encroachments has been *the* topic, which evidently has been uppermost in men's minds, when called upon to choose their representatives; so that the first great step towards averting a danger has been taken; its reality is acknowledged, and its imminence is no longer denied.

In bringing about this result, the efforts of the National Club, and of other Protestant Societies, have, under God, been mainly instrumental. But, nevertheless, although this step has been gained, it is but a first step; the work is not yet half done. The numbers of those who have distinctly avowed that they must always oppose the propagation of the Roman Creed, on the specific ground that it contains far more of evil than good, do not amount to one third of the actual members. The numbers, however, of those who have disavowed all intention of endowing the Roman Priesthood, on the ground of present inexpediency, combined with those who abjure it on principle, constitute a very large majority of the present Parliament. These men of expediency are bound, therefore, not to introduce the measure themselves; nor can most of them, consistently with their recorded opinions, support it with honour, if introduced by others.

The leading members of the Government have distinctly recognised the *fact*, that public opinion is decidedly opposed to it. They have unhesitatingly declared not only that they themselves "entertain no intention of proposing it, but that they do not know that there is any probability of such a measure being brought forward." The leader of another powerful party, with those sentiments of honour and fairness with which his career has been marked, although himself, on principle, favourable to the endowment, has nevertheless avowed that he considered it "a question on which the Protestant people of this empire must not be taken by surprise; that it must be a question on which ample and due warning must first be given, and the sense of the kingdom asked and taken on it before it is attempted to be carried in Parliament. He would be no party to trick and manœuvre."

It is also worthy of remark that, as well by those who sanction the principle of endowing the Roman Church but are opposed to its *present* application, as by those who, approving it, desire it forthwith to be carried out, professions of attachment to the Established Church, and opposition to the errors of Popery, have been most lavishly given. The Committee have marked with satisfaction these declarations, because they indicate, either, that amidst error of judgment there still exists soundness of heart in the candidates making them; or else, that by the constituencies to whom they have been addressed, decided protestations have been required to calm their reasonable apprehensions.

One gentleman in particular (Mr. Romilly), to whose Bill, introduced last session, the Committee endeavoured, in their Fifteenth Address, to attract public attention, assured the electors that he was "as strongly opposed to the Roman Catholic religion as a man could be, who believed it, as he believed it to be, erroneous, idolatrous, and persecuting;" and further, he made an exposition of the effects of his measure, very different indeed from that which, not without the sanction of high legal authority, the Committee ventured to put forth. The Committee, however, accept with pleasure his explanation; for whether *they* are right, or whether *he* is right, in the interpretation, respectively put by each upon the different clauses of his Bill, it is, at any rate, satisfactory to find it was not the deliberate design of a Member of Parliament, not himself a Romanist, to bring about such monstrous results as, the Committee still believe, would have been brought about, had that Bill, unaltered, become the law of the land.

Upon the whole, therefore, the Committee trust they are not too sanguine in expressing their confident hopes, that the further progress of Popery is, so far as it can be influenced by the Legislature, at present checked; that by the newly elected Parliament encroachments will be resisted rather than promoted; and that the attachment professed by so large a portion of its Members to the National Protestant Church, will be shown not only in words, but in actions. Accordingly, they do not despair of such measures being proposed and passed, as may be necessary for extending and maintaining the blessings of our Reformed Faith amongst these vast masses of our poor population, who are, alas! only nominally Christian. Their real condition, if at all better than the Heathen, is a standing disgrace to the Government which rules them; and it will prove a fruitful source of danger to that portion of the community who, themselves enjoying the blessing of Christianity, stand by in apathetic indifference to the spiritual wants and eternal happiness of their neglected fellow-subjects.

In saying this, however, respecting the Parliament, it must not be forgotten, that a powerful middle party, headed by the late Premier (from whom better things might once have been hoped), are not unfavourable to the immediate endowment of Popery. Other influences are also actively at work in spreading amongst our uninstructed population the doctrines of Romanism. The Committee conclude, therefore, as they began, by impressing upon their supporters that *the work is not yet half done*.

Signed, by order of the Committee,

Richard Nugent, Hon. Sec.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Clergyman, Ilfracombe. *We feel the full force of your objections, but we must answer in the words of the lean apothecary in "Romeo and Juliet." If we could be assured by our respected correspondent that we should find an indemnity for the pecuniary sacrifice in the increased support of the community, we would adopt his suggestion; but whenever the experiment has been tried, certain loss has been the issue.*

Bien. *The commonest French dictionary (say Nugent's) supplies explanations of all the words you have mentioned, except "breach of promise of marriage." This would probably be called "Rupture du contrat de mariage."*

R. T. *Mr. Phelps is forty years old, at least.*

A. Z. *You must pay for the dog.*

Charles J. *The husband has no power over property settled upon his wife.*

J. B. *Mr. Fox has ceased his clerical functions.*

A Writer *should publish the letters.*

A. B., York. *We believe the society alluded to is a safe investment.*

Deaf as a Post. *Cunning men will involve an advertisement in a joke, and we see no reason, if it be a good one, why the quackery should exclude it from columns devoted to light reading.*

An Aspirant. *They receive no remuneration.*

J. M. *The county court is open to you.*

R. J., Bilston. *The rules appear proper enough.*

Nemo *will perceive we have made use of his communication.*

The lines of P. J. Q. *are clever and graceful. It is not our practice, however, to insert poetry, unless it bears upon the events of the day, or the season's changes.*

An Old Indian Subscriber *should look into the "Court Guide" for the noble earl's address, and mark the letter "private and confidential."*

N. N. *is thanked, but we have little space at command to avail ourselves of his good-natured suggestion.*

The Pictorial Times

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2. 1847.

THE WEEK.

It is quite manifest, from the numerous commercial failures occurring every day, that a great proportion of our mercantile establishments are totally dependent upon a system of credit and the prevalence of public confidence. The fall of one great firm, like the removal of the key-stone of an edifice, appears to have precipitated the destruction of numerous others of high consideration; and it is really impossible to foresee where this succession of tremendous misfortunes will terminate. To the catalogue of disasters contained in our last two or three numbers, are now to be added the great house of Cockerell and Co., which has been for many years concerned in the East India trade; the banking house of Cockburn and Co., the firm of Perkins, Schlusser, and Mullens, in the St. Petersburgh and Indian trades; Bensusan and Co., a Gibraltar and Mexican house; Fry, Griffiths, and Co., Indigo brokers and Colonial agents; the Liverpool house of Watson and Co.; and seven Manchester houses; the total liabilities of the fourteen establishments amounting to considerably more than two millions sterling! These failures, added to those of Sanderson, Gower, and Reid, Irving, and Co., exhibit bankruptcies in the course of three weeks to the extent of six millions sterling!—an amount of loss that must involve in its consequences an infinite number of smaller houses, and ruin a great many private individuals. Three or four months hence we shall probably hear that half the mercantile houses in Bombay Madras, and Calcutta have been annihilated by the destruction of the home concerns, on which they are accustomed to depend.

After a long and patient investigation, the coroner's inquest, which sat upon the bodies of the unfortunate victims to the *cheap* river steamer, the Cricket, has returned its verdict.

Henry Heasman, as it appears, did the deed which exploded the Cricket. He, it is believed, (we quote from a daily contemporary), tied down the safety valves, by which the superfluous steam and heat should have passed up the chimney; and the jury have found a verdict of manslaughter against him, in consequence of which he will have to take his trial like a common felon. Clark, the superintendent engineer, is declared to be highly culpable, and unfit to hold the situation of engineer; a verdict which will deprive him of employment for the future, and so inflict the severe punishment which always follows loss of character; such punishment for him is not too severe. Mr. Smith, as one of the proprietors of the boat, and the chief manager, and the patentee, if not the inventor, of the engine, will have to answer with his property in such suits at law as the verdict of the coroner will necessarily bring after it, for damages to sufferers and their survivors. The indignation of the public against the most culpable parties in the catastrophe requires, we should think, no further expiation.

If all the friends of the survivors were in a condition to bring actions at law against Mr. Smith, we should be disposed to coincide in opinion with our contemporary. Looking, however, to the difficulties in the way of this proceeding, we remain of the belief that an award of compensation to be summarily enforced is the preferable "expiation," if the legislature could be induced to sanction it.

Mr. More O'Ferrall is, it seems, to be governor of Malta. This we take to be a pitiful concession to Maltese discontent at the expense of good and efficient government. The position of Malta and the character of its population require that the chief authority should be armed with complete military power, and the faculty of using it advantageously. In the state of ferment in to which all Italy has lately been thrown, there are the seeds of a war into which Great Britain, as well as other powers north of the Italian peninsula, may find herself, sooner or later, involved; and should the rupture lead any jealous rivals to attempt the capture of our possessions in the Mediterranean, it will then be found that a prodigious mistake has been committed in consigning to their custody to a mere civilian. What great services Mr. O'Ferrall has rendered to his country the Whig ministers may possibly know, but we protest ourselves quite ignorant of their amount. At all events he has not a tithe of the claims upon the state possessed by half a hundred general officers, whose names, as a still unrequited soldiers of the Peninsula, readily present themselves.

The quarrel between Rome and Austria is now, it appears, to turn upon the construction to be put upon a single word in the act of the Congress of Vienna, which gives to Austria the right to garrison Ferrara and other towns. Austria contends that she has an undoubted claim to occupy the *town*—the pope points to the treaty, which specifies the *citadel*. If the matter is referred to arbitration, judgment must be given for the Pontiff, inasmuch as the treaty was drawn up in Latin, and consequently there can be no difference of opinion respecting the interpretation to be put upon the word in issue. *Arx* means citadel, and nothing else. In the ease with which this part of the dispute must be settled, we discern a striking illustration of the value of a suggestion offered by the late Duke of Sussex to Mr. Rush, the American minister, "All treaties," said his Royal Highness, "should be drawn up in Latin; statesmen would then stand upon their scholarship."

One of the most remarkable events of the week is the restoration of the notes and bills stolen from the bank of Messrs. Rogers and Co. So long a time (nearly three years) had elapsed since the burglarious abstraction of the property, that all hope of its recovery had nearly been abandoned. The announcement, however, of an intention to reduce the reward appears to have expedited the fulfilment of a long-delayed purpose. The gold (1200*l.* in value) is, of course, not forthcoming. The particulars of the restoration of the 43,000*l.* worth of notes had not yet been given.

The mayoralty of London is not this year to be a bone of contention. On Michaelmas Day the livery elected Mr. Alderman Hooper and Sir James Duke, and from these two gentlemen the Court of Aldermen selected the former, who has been duly invested with the gold chain of office.

An American mail brings intelligence of a series of actions fought between the Mexican and American armies beneath the walls of Mexico. Victory was to the Americans, but their loss was so heavy, that Gen. Scott, the conqueror, proposed an armistice.

The French papers of the week are uninteresting. They have ceased to quarrel with the appointment of the Duc d'Aumale to the government of Algeria, Louis Philippe having furnished them with a new topic in the elevation of the Duke of Dalmatia to the dormant office of marshal-general of France. It is shrewdly surmised that the true object of the appointment is to procure another snug reversion for one of the Orleans princes.

In another column will be found the twentieth address of the Committee of the National Club to the Protestants of the empire. The committee justly felicitate themselves upon the success that attended their efforts to arouse the attention of the British public, during the elections, to the importance of the Protestant question. There can be no doubt that the defeat of many of the candidates arose from their countenance of Popish grants, and that we are now in possession of a legislature which will resist further encroachments upon the interests of the Establishment, which are synonymous with the interests of religion, morality, and order.

THE CURRENCY AND THE RUINED MERCHANTS.

Last week the Chancellor of her Majesty's Exchequer, in his endeavour to allay the apprehensions of the deputation from Newcastle, who had not only felt in their own concerns all the present disheartening tightness of the money market in the month of September, when from the season of the year no such symptoms are generally experienced, but who were so startled by the failure of large and solvent houses in the capital, as to be induced to seek an interview with that profound official—Sir Charles Wood assured those gentlemen that "the worst was passed, and that the alarm which at present existed would speedily subside, for there was no pressure in the money market for houses in credits. Whereupon almost immediately another, and one of the largest houses connected with the East Indies, stopped payment while in possession of undoubted wealth; the ruin that will hence ensue in those manufacturing circles whence consignments have been made, has yet to be known. Already is Manchester exhibiting effects of a most alarming character.

This has been followed in a few days by the stoppage of a banking and army agency house, one of the partners of which, if we mistake not, is connected with the late premier by family ties; no sooner had this transpired than another large house, like the others, totally unconnected with corn, or, we believe, with railways, has been obliged to yield to the pressure. All of these, we apprehend, are houses which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been able to maintain their ground; though, by anticipation, a Chancellor of the Exchequer had attributed present appearances "to the speculations of many large merchants, which had been erroneously calculated."

Cool comfort this for a cabinet minister to impart to her Majesty's loyal subjects whose legitimately conducted concerns were crumbling into dust, for no other reason than that the present government have insanely committed themselves to maintain, at all hazards, the monetary schemes of Sir Robert Peel. What return Sir Robert has to accord for this steady adherence to the last rotten plank to which he still clings, does not yet appear; but sure we are that more arrant ignorance, and a more flippant mode of conveying it, never marked the career of a public man. Here are firms as capable, under a proper currency, of paying their way as the Government itself, whose only fault has been that they had too confidently acted on the recognised principles of business, but who, on their fall, are taunted by a Chancellor of the Exchequer with imprudence. On this subject the manly circular of Messrs. Cockerell and Co., the first of the houses to which we have alluded, is an inconvertible reply.

The following are the terms in which the members of this much-wronged firm express themselves:—

> It is our painful duty to inform you, that we have been under the necessity of suspending our payments.
>
> This event has arisen from no speculation, but from the extraordinary pressure of the money market, both in England and in India, operating upon our resources.
>
> It is some satisfaction to us to state that our affairs have been under the inspection of a gentleman fully competent to judge of them, who confidently asserts his belief, that, after meeting all our engagements, there will be a very considerable surplus.
>
> We hope to be able to submit to you shortly a proposal for adjusting our liabilities.

Here is the direst and unqualified ascription by honourable men, cruelly borne down, of the enormous destruction of their property, to the currency crotchets of the late Premier. It should be borne in mind in estimating the mischief that stoppage occasions to any firm, that it at one stroke reduces the value of the property held, and frequently the debts, one half,—so that as we are now going on the mercantile community will be experiencing the loss of a million per week, and all for want of a proper expansion of the currency.

But after finding he had himself so "erroneously calculated," what does the Chancellor of the Exchequer? He sits quietly at home, instead of hastening to town, as the late Mr. Pitt would have done, and instantly calling around him experienced city men, have applied an immediate and adequate remedy.

This, forsooth, is a storm which will speedily subside! Commencing as it did more than twelve months ago, then deteriorating property, it thickens as it proceeds, till we have five or six first rate city merchants who have been, or who are, Directors of the Bank of England, stopping payment in as many weeks.—This is the storm which the Chancellor of the Exchequer promises his Newcastle hearers will "speedily subside!"

About as much dependence, as on this assurance, may be placed upon the declaration of Sir Charles Wood, that it was not the intention of the Bank of England to limit their discounts as they had done in April, or to resort to any stringent measures. How can this be? On turning to the last published return of the Bank we find that the sum of gold in the issue department little exceeded seven million, while the notes not issued only amount to four millions three hundred thousand pounds. Now the notes not issued are the index of the gold and silver which cannot be issued, and leave little hope that the Bank can exercise much liberality in the way of discount. In fine, we never heard from a public man such a tissue of groundless statements, and so lamentable a want of the qualities requisite for a public department.

The country wants a man of a totally different calibre to meet the present exigency—one who could put his face to the wind, and, adjusting the sails to the storm—like Pitt of old—carry us to the haven of safety. If such a presumptuous person as the present Chancellor of the Exchequer presses himself into so false a position, and obstinately and quiescently looks on while ruin is stalking abroad, which the Government could remedy, however estimable in private life, he ought to be told, under pain of public impeachment, that his only course is to retire from a post for which he is, by his ignorance or his obtuseness, so signally unfitted.

The remedy of instant application is simple, it could be effected in a day. It requires nothing more or less than an Order in council, restricting the Bank of England from payment in gold, except at its market price, and the further issue of one pound notes by the Bank to the extent the expanding demands of the present exigency require. The promoters of the Anti-Gold-Law League, who held their first public meeting on Wednesday, have very happily carried out a suggestion which we threw out some months ago. They have started with a simple and intelligible object, which it is to be hoped will bring the million around them. They will, if they wisely pursue their course, soon tell Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the force of numbers and in constitutional terms, that a monopoly of gold must no longer exist, and in the language of Sir James Graham, in his "Corn and Currency," that "the duty of Government is attention to the interests of the industrious classes, if the majority of them be injured. Private property becomes a nuisance."

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have remained during the week in quiet retirement at Osborne, with the exception that his Royal Highness proceeded on Monday to Portsmouth, for the purpose of laying the first stone of the new hospital. The royal family are in the enjoyment of the best of health.

The noble First Commissioner of Woods and Forests met with a serious accident last week by a fall from his horse, which has since confined him to his room at Castle Howard. Viscount Morpeth's horse stumbled and threw him, by which he sustained some severe contusions. The Earl and Countess of Carlisle were entertaining a large party at the time, and the accident caused great alarm amongst the visitors. His lordship, according to accounts received at Carlisle House on Tuesday, is going on favourably.

THE CHURCH.

New Bishopric in Australia.—It is intended, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to create a new bishopric for Western Australia. For the present the colony will form an archdeaconry in the recently created diocese of South Adelaide.

Preferments.—Hon. and Rev. H. D. Erskine, to the deanery of Ripon. Rev. W. J. Williams, B.A., rector of Ystradgynlais, Brecknockshire, to be a surrogate for the diocese of St. David's. Rev. T. Rees, to the vicarage of Verwick, Cardiganshire. Rev. S. Bradshaw, to the vicarage of Okehampton, Devonshire. Rev. T. P. Richardson, to the vicarage of Roxton with the vicarage of Great Barford, Bedfordshire. Rev. J. Marryat, B.A., to the curacy of Kensington Chapel, Bath. Rev. J. Brown, B.A., to the curacy of Narberth with Robeston East, Pembrokeshire.—Rev. F. Bedford, B.A., late missionary at Jamaica, to the curacy of Lerton, Nottinghamshire. Rev. C. R. Haviland, to the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Norton Midsomer. Rev. J. Handforth, to the perpetual curacy of St. Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne. Rev. D. Cooper, to the perpetual curacy of Portsea, Hants. Rev. C. Everett, to the rebtory of Shaw-cum-Donnington, Berkshire. Rev. A. D. Lloyd, to the rectory of Selattyn, Salop. Rev. A. Bolton, to the temporary curacy of Leeds parish church, vice Rev. John Kelly, resigned. Rev. J. Headlam, to be chancellor to the Bishop of Ripon. Rev. T. C. Southe, to the curacy of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Rev. T. B. H. Thompson, to the rectory of South Weston, Oxfordshire. Rev. G. D. Thomson, to be assistant curate of Brighouse, Yorkshire.

The Right Rev. Dr. Tyrrell, bishop of Newcastle, Australia, has left for his diocese, accompanied by four clergymen and four candidates for ordination.

The four Irish representative prelates for the session 1847-8 are—the Archbishop of Armagh and Tuam, the Bishop of Killaloe and Clanfert, the Bishop of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, and the Bishop of Clogher.

RAILROADS.

The Electric Telegraph.—In the course of about six weeks the electric telegraph will be completed between London and the north. The delay which has occurred in completing the line of communication, by the fixing of wires between London and Rugby, is anything rather than creditable to the greatest of railway companies. At the present moment the telegraph from the Commercial Buildings, Leeds, can communicate with York, Hull, Newcastle, Berwick, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Lincoln, and Rugby; and when the chain is completed between the latter station and London, all the towns at present connected with the metropolis will, of course, be also in communication with the north. The line from Manchester to Liverpool is completed, and was opened for the transmission of messages on Monday.

The extension of the South-Western Railway rapidly progresses towards completion. The great arch that is to cross the Westminster Road has been commenced; the stone plinths are being laid, and the abutments already appear above the foundation. The arch crossing the Wandsworth Road is completed, and is seventy feet span. The arch at South Lambeth Road is a great curiosity; though it is 16 feet span on the square and 33 feet square, and built over a sewer, it is constructed entirely of brick; from the peculiarity of the foundation it presented some difficulties to construct safely, but they have been overcome by the engineer for the company, and the arch is now complete. The arch over Paradise Street is to be a flat arch, and to consist of ten iron girders of enormous size, being nearly 30 feet long and of 3½ tons each. These beams were lifted to their places on Friday last week.

LITERATURE.

Feriæ Sacræ, or Short Notes on the Great Festivals of the Church. By the Rev. T. Tunstall Haverfield. John Olivier, Pall Mall.

A truly beautiful volume. Rich illumination, clear, large type, and the best description of paper have been deemed by the publisher days. Piety and good taste have gone hand in hand in clothing divine thoughts and holy aspirations. The notes of the reverend editor form the text of the work, and it is but commonly just to him to say they are penned in a perfectly Christian spirit, and do honour alike to his biblical learning, and his character as a minister of the gospel. Such a book is a cheering companion in the closet, and an ornament, in more senses than one, to the reading-desk and the pew.



LONDON IN THE YEAR 1560.

1. Oxford Road.
2. Way to Reading.
3. Haymarket.
4. Hedge Lane.
5. St. Giles'.
6. Holborn.
7. Chancery Lane.
8. The Bars.
9. Ely Place.
10. St. Andrew's.
11. Holborn Bridge.
12. Snow Hill.
13. Cock Lane.
14. Hosier Lane.
15. Cow Cross.
16. Smithfield.
17. Clerkenwell.
18. Road to St. Albans'.
19. Charter House.
20. Aldersgate Street.
21. Bartholomew Close.
22. Little Britain.
23. Gilliford Street.
24. City Wall.
25. Newgate Market.
26. Shambles.
27. St. Martin's.
28. Foster Lane.
29. Gutter Lane.
30. Wood Street.
31. Silver Street.
32. St. Giles'.
33. Cripplegate.
34. Addle Street.
35. Aldermanbury.
36. Basing Hall.
37. Old Jewry.
38. Coleman Street.
39. Moorgate.
40. Finsbury Co.
41. Finsbury Field.
42. Dog House.
43. All Hallows in the Wall.
44. Lothbury.
45. Broad Street.
46. St. Anthony.
47. Bishopsgate Street.
48. Bedlam Gate.
49. Shoreditch.
50. Spittlefields.
51. Leadenhall.
52. St. Andrew under Shaft.
53. Chry Chur.
54. Aldgate.
55. St. Buttulph.
56. The Bars.
57. Hogge Lane.
58. East Smithfield.
59. St. Katerin.
60. East Minster.
61. Minories Cross.
62. Postern Gate.
63. Tower.
64. Tower Bridge.
65. Tower Hill.
66. Hurte Street.
67. Tower Street.
68. St. Dunstan's Hill.
69. St. Mary Hill.
70. Pudding Lane.
71. New Fish Street.
72. Gracious Street.
73. Lombard Street.
74. Woolchurch.
75. Bear Binder Lane.
76. St. Swithin's Lane.
77. Abchurch Lane.
78. Escheppe.
79. Cornwicke Street.
80. London Stone.
81. Dowgate.
82. Wallbroke.
83. Bucklersbury.
84. Budge Row.
85. Whyttington College.
86. St. Thomas Apostle.
87. Garlick Hill.
88. St Mary Somerset.
89. Lambeth Hill.
90. Watling Street.
91. Old Change.
92. Cheapside.
93. St. Paul's Church.
94. Carter Lane.
95. Knight Rider Street.
96. The Wardrop.
97. Credo Lane.
98. Ludgate.
99. Ave Maria Lane.
100. Paternoster Row.
101. Old Bailey.
102. Fleet Hill.
103. Fleet Bridge.
104. Fleet Street.
105. St. Dunstan's in the West.
106. Temple Bar.
107. The Strand.
108. St. Martin's Lane.
109. The Mews.
110. Charing Cross.
111. St. James's Park.
112. Spring Garden.
113. Cock Pit.
114. Gate.
115. Queen's Garden.
116. Kinges Street.
117. Westminster Hall.
118. Abbey.
119. Queen's Bridge.
120. Parliament House.
121. Star Chamber.
122. Prevy Bridge.
123. The Court.
124. Savoy.
125. Somerset Place.
126. The Temple.
127. White Friars.
128. Bridewell Palace.
129. Black Friars.
130. Baynard Castle.
131. Broken Wharfe.
132. Queenuythe.
133. Byllingsgate.
134. London Bridge.
135. Battle Bridge.
136. St. Towles.
137. St. Mary Overy.
138. Bear Baiting.
139. Bull Baiting.
140. Archbishop's Palace and Lambeth Church.

LONDON IN 1560, AND LONDON IN 1847.

In presenting our readers with the picture of London in the olden time, we minister to the gratification of one of the most universal impulses of human nature—the love of change. There is the same pleasure in looking upon the infancy and youth of a vast city, that is felt in contrasting the appearance of a Napoleon Bonaparte as he looked at Vienna with that of the school-boy of Brienne. And there is much mental profit to be derived from these glances into the life which has passed away. Gazing upon it in all its varied aspects, we discern deep cause for thankfulness, that our existence belongs to these later days, when the ends of being are better understood than they were in the times of our fathers. We grow satisfied with the working of the perpetual law of mutation, as the reflection forces itself upon us, that although everything is different from what it used to be, yet that Nature is still as kind, and Art much kinder; and as the improvements which have been made, insensibly lead our thoughts to the contemplation of the beneficial changes which still remain to be effected, we settle down into the assured conviction, that each generation is bound to add something of its own to the capital stock of human happiness; and that no man, however humble his station, can be said to have fully realised the purpose for which he was created, unless he has left the world in some degree better and wiser for his existence.

In 1560, the Virgin Queen had just ascended the throne of England. The fires of Smithfield were scarcely extinct, and judges and councillors had not as yet had time to accommodate their consciences to the new court creeds of religion and politics. There were no newspapers, coaches, standing armies, or national debt;—no colonies, no poor's rates or excise. There were no patriots in the House of Commons, and no traders amongst the Peers. Teetotallers had not yet come into existence, because the China trade had not been established, and ginger beer was unknown; and whatever brandy was used, was certainly not of British manufacture. There was no native literature, and consequently few suicides from despair. To live was no doubt a tough struggle with thousands; but folks believed that there was room enough on the earth for the whole human family, for no Malthus had taught that nature and industry had been over-producing, and that the poor man was a social evil—an excrescence on the otherwise fair brow of life, which might some day become a proper subject for surgical operation.

The metropolis, it will be seen, had not ventured out of town further than to the village of St. Giles, where stands the hospital erected for lepers, by Matilda, wife of Henry I., about the year 1117. At a later period, the gallows, that remedy for the incurable, was transferred here from Smithfield; and when the great civilising machine was again removed to Tyburn, the hangman's prey were always baited with a bowl of ale at the hospital. Passing along eastward, by the side of the fields of HOLBORN, with a peep at Chancery Lane, near which, on the site of what is now called Southampton Buildings, stood the magnificent palace of the Knights Templars, where Ben Jonson worked as a bricklayer, and where is still to be seen the beautiful gateway, completed, as we are told, almost at the sole expense of Sir Thomas Lovell, about a quarter of a century before, which, with the Hall of Lincolns Inn, the Stone Buildings, and New Square, comprise all the architectural features of the locality, we come to ELY PLACE, the famous residence of the Bishop of Ely, and then one of the most magnificent mansions of the metropolis. It was built in the latter part of the eleventh century, and the chapel, dedicated to St. Ethelreda, is still open for divine worship. The famous garden, from which the "tyrant Gloster" requested a dish of strawberries on the morning when he struck off the head of Hastings in the Tower, is the site of what is now known as Hatton Garden, Elizabeth having procured the transfer of the house and grounds to her favourite, Sir Christopher Hatton, the celebrated "dancing chancellor." The mode in which her Majesty obtained the coveted possession from the bishop, Dr. Cox, is somewhat amusing. Sir Christopher, who was never backward in making use of court favours, had requested her to intercede for him; and as royal requests were then, as now, held to partake of the nature of commands, the "dancing" lawyer obtained a grant from the bishop of the gatehouse of the palace, except two rooms used as prisons for those who were arrested, or delivered in execution to the bishop's bailiff, and the lower rooms for the porter's lodge, the first court-yard within the gatehouse to the long gallery dividing it from the second, the stalls thrice the long gallery, with the rooms above and below it, and some others, fourteen acres of land, and the keeping the gardens and orchards for twenty-one years, paying at Midsummer Day a red rose for the gatehouse and gardens, the bishop reserving to himself and his successors the right of free access through the gatehouse, walking in the gardens, and to gather twenty bushels of roses yearly. These concessions, it might be supposed, would have satisfied the favourite, but they only served to whet his avarice. The Queen was soon induced to write again to the bishop, desiring him to execute an instant conveyance of the premises to herself, until he or his successor paid to Hatton 2000*l*., the sum he had spent on "improvements," as well as covenanting to reimburse him for whatever he might *afterwards* expend upon the property. This was too much for even episcopal forbearance, and the bishop replied "that they should want an orchard and grounds, and that they should be too much straitened, but that in his conscience he could not do it, being a piece of sacrilege. That when he became Bishop of Ely, he had received certain farms, houses, and other things, which former pious princes had judged necessary for that place and calling. These he received by the Queen's favour from his predecessor, and that of these he was to be a steward, not a scatterer. That he could not bring his mind to be so ill a trustee for his successors, nor to violate the pious wills of kings and princes, and in effect rescind their last testaments. He put the Queen in mind of that rule of nature and of God, not to do that to another which one would not have done to one's self; and that the profit of one is not to be increased by the damage of another way; he told her that he could scarcely justify those princes which transferred things appointed for pious uses into uses less pious." But Elizabeth was not to be moved from her purpose, and the poor ecclesiastic, after enduring great persecution, was forced to surrender, upon condition that the property should be restored whenever he could satisfy the claims of Hatton, who ultimately died, it is said, of grief, when the queen took it into her head to demand payment herself of certain monies which she had lent him. But we have dwelt too long upon this portion of our route, and must pass at once to SMITHFIELD. The annals of this place are unhappily amongst the darkest portions of our national history, but the practice of extirpating belief by fire was going rather out of fashion in 1560. At this period it was still used as a theatre for the display of martial prowess, and was getting into repute more for the sale of beasts than the slaughter of men. Thirty years after the time of our engraving, the number of cattle sold in Smithfield was 67,500. It is now above 200,000.

From hence we pass on to CLERKENWELL, where straggling houses occupy the site of the magnificent Priory of St. John's, which was burnt by the commons of Kent and Essex in 1381. St. John's Gate is now the sole relic left to attest the greatness of the once powerful knights of St. John, the heroic defenders of Rhodes, and bulwarks of Christendom. The buildings upon the engraving had been rescued from the havoc made by the Protector Somerset, who blew up the restored priory to form his house in the Strand, and were consigned to lamented ruin. To St. John's Gate, now a tavern, Johnson did early reverence, as being in his early day the printing office of Cave. The next halting place in our way is the CHARTER HOUSE, which was founded by the chivalrous Sir Walter Manny, in the time of Edward III., whose biography invests the history of that period with such touching interest. Wearied of the gauds of ambition, he brought over to England, in 1371, twenty-five monks of the order of Benedictine, who being originally established at Chartroux, a village in France, obtained for their convents the name of Charter houses. The site of the building erected in the present instance was a piece of consecrated ground, which Stow says "remained till our time by the name of Pardon Churchyard, and served for burying such as desperately ended their lives, or were executed for felonies, who were fetched thither usually in a close cart bayled over, and covered with black, having a plain white cross thwarting, and at the fore end a plain St. John's cross, without and within a bell ringing by shaking of the cart, whereby the same might be heard when it passed, and this was called the priory cart, and had the privilege of sanctuary." After having been made a burial-place for the multitude who perished of the plague, it was at last covered by the present Charter House, about 1372, and the inmates lived on quietly till the fatal moment when Henry VIII. demanded the surrender of their resources and the renunciation of their faith. The prior, Houghton, together with the superiors of two other charter houses, and two religionists who had formerly belonged to the foundation, were drawn and quartered at Tyburn for refusing to acknowledge the king's supremacy, and the head of Houghton was set over the gate of his own monastery. But neither the punishment nor the ghastly spectacle could shake the resolution of the brave men over whom he had worthily presided. They stedfastly imitated the prior's example, and in the following month several others were consigned to the gibbet, cut down whilst still living, and their bowels torn from the quivering bodies, after which their limbs were set up in different parts of the city. A recreant monk was appointed as the gaoler of the survivors, who exhorted them to die not for the cause, but to live long and live wise, to subject themselves to their noble prince, and get his gracious favour by doing their duty to his grace. Finding entreaties to be of as little avail as menaces, the apostate monk proceeded to cut off the supplies of provisions. He complained to his employer Cromwell that the inmates, regarding not the increase of their number nor the decay of benevolence and charity, persisted in "having plenty of bread, and ale, and fish given to strangers in the buttery and at the buttery door, and as large distribution of bread and ale to all their servants and to vagabonds (travellers) at the gate as was then used, which cannot be." The rites of hospitality were therefore suspended, the remainder of the monks were imprisoned until at last six were induced by suffering to conform, and ten, the survivors of the once wealthy establishment, were kept in prison, until all but one died; "the traitors being dispatched by the hand of God," as one of their tormentors observed. The last relic of the Charter House monks was brought to the scaffold, and the rich prize fell into the hands of the rapacious Henry, by whom it was bestowed upon two of his servants, and from them it passed into the hands of Sir Edward North. The queen was brought here within two days after her accession, and again resided in the Charter for several days in 1561. The building was then purchased by the Duke of Norfolk, who rebuilt a great portion of the place, and made it his chief residence. It was here that he plotted to marry the Queen of Scots, and overthrow the throne of Elizabeth, but being betrayed by the discovery of the key to the cipher of his letters under the tiles of the roof, was brought to the block in 1572. Subsequently the Charter House fell into the possession of Thomas Sutton, an eminent merchant, whose patriotism exerted in matters of finance, is said to have delayed the sailing of the Armada, and who bequeathed the house, with various magnificent estates, to form a hospital for the maintenance for ever of scholars and poor gentlemen. Forty-five of the former are now provided with an excellent education, and in due time sent to the university, where twenty-nine exhibitions of 80*l*. per annum are distributed amongst them, and eighty pensioners are handsomely lodged and fed, with an allowance of 25*l*. a-year for clothes. As we move onward in our peregrination, no grander theme can engage our attention.

The next noticeable edifice is the priory or hospital of ST. BARTHOLOMEW, which was founded by the energetic efforts of a monk of surpassing ability in the reign of Henry I., and at the time of the Reformation was of great importance; the grant to Henry VIII. including the "mansion house, fifty-one tenements lying within the precincts of the said close, five other messuages and tenements, water from the conduit head at Canonbury (the country residence of the Priors at Islington), and lastly the fair of St. Bartholomew." The mansion and gardens of Canonbury, are still in existence, the former, once the residence of Elizabeth, is now occupied as a boarding house. The choir of the priory is the parish church of St. Bartholomew, and the celebrated fair is extinct. At the date of our picture the Blackfriars, introduced by Mary, had just been driven out, and the hospital devoted to its present uses. Following the course of the city wall, we pass by the Cripplegate, at this time the name given to an entrance to the metropolis. We see the *common* and *field* of *Finsbury*, where, in the time of Ben Jonson, the archers used to come to shoot. To get to *Moorgate*, the pedestrian crossed over the fields which separated it from the *Old Jewry*, where the Windmill Tavern presented rare attractions. *Allhallows* contained a house of entertainment known as Cole Harbour, a sanctuary for spendthrifts. *Lothbury* was famous as the resort of the dealers in metal. *Bedlam* was outside the city; and *Shoreditch* consisted merely of a double row of mean cottages, extending to the present church; *Spitalfields* could not boast of a single house; *Aldgate* was but a post of defence; and the *Minories* is a large vacant piece of ground. The TOWER has since lost instead of gaining attraction. At this time it had ceased to be a royal residence; but it was still the scene of all the great occasions of state, the treasure house, the prison, and the place of high council. It was from her confinement in the Tower, that Elizabeth was called only the year before to ascend the throne, and the hard lesson which her sister taught was not lost. The Duke of Norfolk, condemned for plotting to marry the hapless Mary of Scotland, lost his head on Tower Hill; and an inscription, dated 1564, records the captivity of the last descendants of George duke of Clarence, the brother of Richard III., who both found a grave in its gloomy precincts. A history of tyranny might be written in the biographies of its inmates. The rich Jew tortured for his wealth, and the brave Scot or Welshman murdered for their independence; the foreign prisoner captured in war, and detained often in chains until he could procure ransom; the turbulent noble or defeated rival hurried at once from the cell to the scaffold. Henry VI. and his son Edward, Clarence, and the infant Edward V. with his brother the Duke of York, Anna Boleyn, and Lady Jane Grey, patriots, nobles, kings, priests, soldiers, lawyers, and men of letters, the list might swell out till the appalled student would cry "no more of horrors, let me hear of men and not of fiends." We willingly leave the subject, rich as it is in historic recollections, and making our way along *Gracious* (Gracechurch) *Street*, and along the narrow thoroughfare where the "Lombards" carried on their business of money changing, with a glance at *Escheppe* (Eastcheap), not yet rendered famous by the genius of Shakspeare, we hasten to old St. Paul's, a structure as famous in its day as the building which now occupies its site. It was begun on the ruins of the original cathedral in the 11th century. Looking down the hill on the valley of the rapid Fleet river, with its vessels lying at anchor, we pass into the cathedral on the morning of a festival. We enter, and at once are fixed in amazement at the scene of enchantment suddenly visible, an apparently endless perspective of lofty arches lost in the distance in a luminous mist or confused blaze of many streams of light, great numbers of persons in many coloured dresses moving to and fro, solemn sounds at once press upon and bewilder the attention. As we gaze more steadily that wonderful perspective becomes more clear, until at last, for nearly *seven hundred feet*, we can follow the range unbroken from the tessellated marble pavement below to the roof with gilded groins above, of arches upon arches, and of the dim but richly painted windows at the top. The glorious vista is terminated by a rose window of great size, but appearing from hence scarcely larger than the flower from which it borrows its name, whilst its colours, revelling in the intensest of dyes, appear mingled into one glowing but nameless hue. There seems to be no end to the wealth that has been lavished upon the place. Gold, silver, rubies, emeralds, pearls, begin to lose their value from their profusion; add the croziers of the seventy priests who are performing services in different parts of the building. The crowding figures of nobles, warriors, citizens, ladies, and labourers arrayed in all kinds of materials, satin, damask, cloth of gold and silver, and stout broad cloth of English wool, and some idea may be obtained of St. Paul's in 1560. Its history from the period of the foundation down through the time when six bibles were chained in the cathedral for public use to its destruction by the great fire is matter for the pen of the antiquary, and so hurrying along by ways the sites of which will remain ever memorable, we pass through Temple Bar to the STRAND. The "bridges" here are swept away though their names are preserved in Ivy Bridge Lane and Strand Bridge Lane opposite the end of Newcastle Street. There are houses on both sides of the way. Essex House, anciently the outer Temple, was the residence of the unhappy favourite of Elizabeth, and with Durham Place and Harbour Street, presented its embattled pile towards the Strand.

THE MAY POLE stood in front of the spot now occupied by St. Clement's Church, and on the ground now forming Arundel, Norfolk, Savoy, and Howard Streets, rose the stately mansion and grounds of Arundel house, the town residence of the Howards. The memorials of old London abound in this vicinity. The Savoy carries us back to the days of John of Gaunt; and in Strand Lane is a bath which was used by the Romans. The gateway of Lyon's Inn, now in Holywell Street, marks the site of a portion of the Inner Temple, and the birth or death places of eminent men hallow the entire locality. In our onward journey the air seems filled with the spirit of the past. St. Martin's Lane had not yet grown to be the resort of abandoned characters, where, in the words of Jonson, the "quarrelling lesson was read, and the seconds were bottle ale and tobacco." We pause before CHARING CROSS, the centre of the humble village of Charing. In 1554, a stirring incident, as narrated by Stowe, invests the scene with living interest. Sir Thomas Wyatt had taken arms against Mary, and was advancing on the city. The same night (February 6th), about five of the clock, a trumpeter went about, and warned all horsemen and men-at-arms to be at St. James's Field, and all footmen also to be there by six of the clock on the next morning. The queen's scout on his return to the court declared Wyatt's being at Brentford, which sudden news made all in the court wonderfully afraid. Drums went through London at four of the clock in the morning, commanding all soldiers to armour, and so to Charing Cross.

Wyatt, leaving the Earl of Pembroke, was come into the field; he staid at Knightsbridge until day, where his men being very weary with travel of the night and the day before, and also partly feebled and faint, having received small sustenance since their coming out of Southwark rested. There was no small ado in London, and likewise the Tower made great preparation of defence. By ten of the clock the Earl of Pembroke had set his troop of horsemen on the hill in the highway above St. James's; his footmen were set in two battles somewhat lower and nearer Charing Cross, at the lane turning down by the brick wall from Islington ward (St. Martin's Lane), where he had also certain other horsemen, and he had planted his ordnance upon the hill side in the meantime. Wyatt and his company planted his ordnance upon a hill beyond St. James's, almost over against the park corner; and himself, after a few words spoken to his soldiers, came down the old lane on foot, hard by the court gate at St. James's, with four or five ancients, his men marching in good array. Cuthbert Vaughan and two ancients turned down towards Westminster. The Earl of Pembroke's horsemen hovered all the while without moving, until all was passed by, saving the tail, upon which they did set and cut off; the other marched forward in array, and never staid or returned to the aid of their tail. The great ordnance shot off freshly on both sides; Wyatt's ordnance overshot the troop of horsemen. The queen's ordnance, one piece struck three of Wyatt's company in a rank upon the heads, and slaying them, struck through the wall into the park; more harm was not done by the great shot of either party. The queen's whole battle of footmen standing still, Wyatt passed along by the wall towards Charing Cross, where the said horsemen that were there set upon part of them, but were soon forced back.

At Charing Cross there stood Sir John Gage, lord chamberlain, with the guard and a number of others, almost a thousand, the which upon Wyatt's coming shot at his company, but at the last fled to the court gates, while certain pursued, and forced with shot to shut the court gate against them. In this repulse the said lord chamberlain and others were so amazed that many cried treason in the court, and had thought that the Earl of Pembroke, who was assaulting the tail of his enemies, had gone to Wyatt, taking his part against the Queen. There was running and crying out of ladies and gentlemen, shutting of doors and windows, and such a shrieking and noise, as was wonderful to hear. The upshot was, that Wyatt, lacking the daring of a bold rebel, surrendered, but never, perhaps since the day when the Cross was erected by the first Edward to its final overthrow by order of the Long Parliament, had a more exciting scene been witnessed at its base. But we must resume our journey, and retracing the way eastward by the water side, scarcely linger for a moment to gaze upon the church of *Blackfriars* and the palace of *Bridewell*, at this time but recently built for the special accommodation of the Emperor Charles V. It was in the Blackfriars Church that Wolsey and Cardinal Campeggio pronounced sentence of divorce between Henry and Queen Catherine; and where, by just retribution, Wolsey was himself sentenced to degradation and ruin. Queenhithe and Billingsgate still retain their ancient characteristics, and are but little altered even in appearance, And now, by the reader's permission, we will take him across the water, and bestow a brief glance upon the subjects of interest in that locality.

In the engraving it will be seen that the Thames is spanned by a single bridge, the old edifice which had remained substantially the same as when first erected in 1209, though like the celebrated weapon of the Highlander it had borne much reparation. There are nineteen piers, protected by an equal number of starlings, as these trowel shaped masses of masonry were termed. The space left for passengers is rather narrow, and there were but three openings through which a view of the river could be obtained. Over the central pier stands the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket, a famous building, which continued to be used for divine worship down to the very date of the Queen's accession. The front to the street, which was thirty feet in length, was divided by four buttresses, crowned with crotcheted spires, into three compartments, of which the central one contained a large arched window, and the other two, the entrances into the chapel from the street. The interior consisted of an upper chapel, and a crypt, the latter of which was about twenty feet in height, and the vaulted roof of which was supported by clustered columns of great elegance, having an entrance from the river by means of a flight of stairs leading from the starling of the pier, as well as others from the upper rooms and from the street. Both apartments were lighted by rows of arched windows looking out upon the water. Between the chapel and the Southwark end of the bridge stands the drawbridge, which formed one of the piers, and at the north end is the tower upon which it was usual to place the heads of persons executed for treason. The chapel was afterwards converted into a haberdasher's shop, and the heads were removed to a gate at the Southwark entrance. Blackening in the sun or bleaching in the frost, had been here exhibited to the gaze of the multitude, the dauntless countenance of Wallace, the head of the father of gallant Hotspur, and those of the twin martyrs, Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More. The head of Fisher having been kept a night *for the inspection of Queen Anna Boleyn*, was parboiled, prickt upon a pole, and set on high upon London Bridge amongst the rest of the holy Carthusians' heads that suffered death lately before him. "And here I cannot omit to declare unto you," says the old chronicler, Hall, "the miraculous sight of this head, which after it had stood up the space of fourteen days upon the bridge, could not be perceived to waste or consume, neither for the weather, which was then very hot, neither for the parboiling in hot water, but grew daily fresher and fresher, so that in his life-time he never looked so well, for his cheeks being beautified with a comely red, the face looked as though it had beholden the people passing by, and would have spoken to them. Wherefore the people coming daily to see this strange sight, the passage over the bridge was so stopped with their coming and going, that almost neither cart nor horse could pass, and therefore at the end of fourteen days the executioner was commanded to throw down the head in the night time into the river of Thames, and in the place thereof was set the head of the most blessed and constant martyr, Sir Thomas More, his companion and fellow in all his troubles, who suffered his passion the 6th July next following." To pass over the narration of the equally wonderful preservation of the chancellor's head, which after being exposed for some months had not diminished its lively colour," and the details of gorgeous processions of kings and prelates, and joustings and rare passages of arms between gallant knights and nobles, which from time to time made the old bridge the centre of attraction, we cannot help transcribing the account of the skirmish fought by Jack Cade for its possession in 1430. The Kentish leader presented himself at the gates, which were opened to him by the Londoners on Thursday evening, July 2d, and as he passed over at the head of his men, cut asunder the ropes of the drawbridge with his sword; but on the following Sunday, the mayor and aldermen having rallied the better sort of citizens, the bridge was recaptured, the rebels, after a desperate resistance, being driven over into Southwark. But their leader exhibited no want of courage, or warlike capacity. For Stowe tells us that as soon as he received the intelligence, "he went to harness, and assembled his people, and set so fiercely upon the citizens, that he drove them back from the stoups (or posts) in Southwark, or Bridge-foot, unto the drawbridge, in defending whereof many a man was drowned and slain. . . . This skirmish continued all night, till nine of the clock on the morrow, so that some time the citizens had the better and sometimes the other; but ever they kept them upon the bridge, so that the citizens passed never much the bulwark at the bridge-foot, nor the Kentishmen no farther than the drawbridge, thus continuing the cruel fight to the destruction of much people on both sides." Hall asserts, however, that the Londoners were several times beaten back "as far as the stoups at St. Magnus' Corner," that is, quite to the northern extremity of the bridge. He and other authorities also state that the rebels set fire to some of the houses on the bridge. "Alas!" he exclaims, "what sorrow it was to behold that miserable chance, for some desiring to eschew the fire, leaped on his enemy's weapon and so died; fearful women, with children in their arms, amazed and appalled, leapt into the river; other, doubting how to save themselves between fire, water, and sword, were in their houses suffocate and smothered." At last both parties, faint, weary, and fatigued, agreed to rest them all the next day; and during this pause the king's pardon was proclaimed. At this time the street on the bridge was the Paternoster Row of the day. The three bibles, the chapel, and the looking-glass were signs of respectable publishers, the sign of the white lion, the lamb, and breeches, and the lock of hair betokened the various callings of the worthy shopkeepers, and "dangling and creaking away must have made work enough among those on London Bridge, especially when the wind was high, and must have added not a little to both the noise and terrors of the thoroughfare." The street was not finally pulled down till about the year 1760.

Happily the beautiful chapel of St. Mary Overy is still in existence, with its rare monuments of Gower, the brother of Shakspeare, and Philip Massinger. It is not necessary to describe the sports of the Bull and Bear Garden, albeit they gladdened the leisure hours of the maiden Queen; and now we are at the limits of the ancient metropolis in 1560. Its broken streets and dark thoroughfares—its uncleansed filthiness and haunts of unpicturesque wretchedness—its rude manners and almost naked civilisation would have made it somewhat unpleasant as a dwelling place for a mechanic of the nineteenth century, even though it was the house of Shakspere and of genius.

Such *was* London only three centuries since; how strangely the picture contrasts with the London of the present. Does the comparison mortify or exalt us? Pause a moment before you pronounce the decision. We are accustomed to speak of this city as the greatest in the universe, and the boast is not an idle one. Our greatness is not akin to the greatness of the past, but it is actual and visible. Petty communities in the olden time have crowded upon the area of an English county monuments of intellectual grandeur, which seem to have been erected by the aid of a mortgage upon human genius through all futurity. Poets, whose strains still seem to us the native language of the immortals, lived when our country had no place in the world's history; and nearly all which we are accustomed to venerate and feebly copy, existed at a period of remote antiquity. But were it possible to concentrate within the walls of a single city every memorial which society would wish to preserve, still in our estimation modern London might claim supremacy. It is the home of POWER, the metropolis of all the strengths. Our faculty of *doing* is transcendent. The greatest efforts of material force hitherto achieved appear but recreations when compared with the wonders which might be wrought by the use of the means already within our grasp; and this consciousness, which every Englishman carries with him to every corner of the globe becomes intensified in London. We take the stranger, whom it is thought needful to impress with lofty ideas of our greatness, not to St. Paul's, for that is excelled; nor to Westminster Abbey, for that was the work of an age with which the men of this generation affect to have nothing in common; nor to the Museum, for that is but the gleanings of the countless harvests reaped by the labourers whose very dust has long since perished; nor do we point to tattered banners or warlike trophies, for other nations have dared and done as well; but we place him in a doorway in Cheapside two hours before noon, and bid him look on till his mind takes in the character of the scene. Two rushing tides of life, every single billow containing within itself all the constituents which, united, make up the stream of that mighty ocean which for six thousand years has rolled onto eternity, flow ceaselessly by him. A procession in the streets, which seems as if a congress of the human race was about to be held, stuns with its noise, and bewilders him by its vastness; and when he has been carried a day's journey, east, west, north, and south, without stepping outside the belt which binds in an unfraternal embrace the members of this strange family, the work is complete. His sense of individuality is almost gone; the organ of self esteem is nearly obliterated. He feels that he is but the smallest atom in a system which needs not his presence to carry on its highest operations. The aggregate might overawes him, just as the sea, which is made up of small drops, fills the philosopher with thoughts of immensity. And to what purpose is this almost omnipotence of power exerted? To the increase of man's happiness, and heaven's glory, or to the gratification of petty aims and personal objects? Seek for information at the hands of the gaoler and the physician—from the coroner and the master of the workhouse; and look at the results, as they are summed up in the pages of those eloquent friends to the human race, Mr. Chadwick and Dr. Southwood Smith. The inspectors of prisons thus speak of Newgate:—"If human ingenuity were tasked to devise a means by which the most profligate might be rendered abandoned to the last degree of moral infamy, nothing more effectual could be invented than the system now actually in operation within the walls of the first metropolitan prison in England."

But London is not wholly unkind to its criminals, when they are once made villains, and can show proof of delinquency. Contrast the cells of Newgate with the alleys and courts of the city, where honest labour toils to keep body and soul together; weigh the felon's fare with the worker's scanty portion; measure the amount of fresh air, and of body and soul cleansing water, allotted to each, and it will be found that the evils of the curative process are slight in comparison. Upon the labour of the community reposes the structure of national prosperity, yet a state of things exists which abridges the life of the labourer in London to a duration of twenty-two years, whilst, as is shown by sanitary reports and other documents, the opulent classes average forty-three years of existence. But it is not in prisons that the neglect of rulers is most glaringly shown, nor is it in the display of heartless indifference to visible suffering, for that sin cannot be laid at their doors, but it is in the absence of legislative enactments for the prevention of misery and crime. When the workman is laid upon his death-bed, he is tended by careful nurses, and soothed with comforts; when the wife has become a widow, a home awaits her in the clean and well-ventilated workhouse; when her child is waiting his trial for felony, he has enough of heaven's fresh air and sunshine. Well might it be said by the great living painter of men and manners, that "when he thought how regularly things went on from day to day in the same unvarying round; how youth and beauty died, and ugly, griping age lived tottering on; how crafty avarice grew rich, and manly honest hearts were poor and sad; how few they were who tenanted the stately houses, and how many those who lay in noisome pens, or rose each day and laid them down at night, and lived and died, father and son, mother and child, race upon race, and generation upon generation, without a home to shelter them, or the energies of one single man directed to their aid; how in seeking, not a luxurious and splendid life, but the bare means of a wretched and inadequate subsistence, there were women and children in that one town, divided into classes, numbered and estimated as regularly as the noble families and folks of great degree, and reared from infancy to manhood to drive most criminal and dreadful trades; how ignorance was punished and never taught; how jail doors gaped and gallows loomed for thousands urged towards them by circumstances darkly curtaining their very cradles' heads, and but for which they might have earned their honest bread, and lived in peace; how many died in soul, and had no chance of life; how many, who could scarcely go astray, be they vicious as they would, turned haughtily from the crushed and stricken wretch who could scarce do otherwise, and who would have been a greater wonder had he or she done well, than ever they, had they done ill; how much injustice, and misery, and wrong there was, and yet how the world rolled on from year to year, alike careless and indifferent, and no man seeking to remedy or redress it; when he thought of all this, and selected from the mass the one slight cause on which his thoughts were bent, he felt indeed that there was little ground for hope, and little cause or reason why it should not form an atom in the huge aggregate of sorrow and distress, and add one small and unimportant unit to swell the great amount." But enough has been said; enough to fill our hearts with sorrowful humility, and to teach rich and poor that it is their duty to bid society to "go and do otherwise."

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Mr. Walters, of the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, left town on Friday evening to proceed to his residence near Croydon, on horseback. He does not appear to have been seen afterwards until about nine o'clock, when, as one of the P division of the Croydon police was on duty within a mile of that place, he saw the body of a gentleman lying in the road, but life was quite extinct. The general opinion is, that Mr. Walters was seized with a fit, and fell off his horse, for there is not the slightest reason to suppose his death was the result of violence.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, two men, named Holmes and King, were rowing in the lower part of the river, when the scull of one broke, and King received a severe blow on the chest, either from the arm of the scull, or from Holmes falling back on him. King was taken home, when peritonitis came on, and caused his death, the surgeon having no doubt the blow was the primary cause of it, showing by what simple means are the vital functions destroyed.

DEATH FROM SOAP.—On Saturday last, a long inquiry took place before W. Carter, Esq., Old Kent Road, as to the death of Sarah Newby. The deceased was not much more than two feet high, and, though twenty-three years old, used to sit in a common child's chair, and her age seemed not more than ten. Mrs. Norris, Old Kent Road, stated that the deceased was quite an imbecile, and had been placed under her care by its father, who paid her 6*s*. a week for doing so. On Wednesday morning, she directed some soap which she was using to be placed in the next room, where the deceased was sitting. Soon after, deceased was attacked with a fit, and it was found that she had eaten some of the soap. The deceased died the next morning. A surgeon gave his opinion that the deceased died in consequence of the exhaustion brought on by her having eaten the soap. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

NORMANDY.—For a long time past the crop of apples has not been so abundant as it is this season. As the apples are full of juice, the production of cyder will be very great.

THE appointment of Chief Commissioner of Poor Laws has been declined by the Earl of Chichester.

THE Government have appointed Mr. Francis Brady, of the Irish bar, to the office of chief justice of Newfoundland.

A BLOCK of three-story buildings is in the course of erection in Cincinnati, the entire fronts of which are to be of cast-iron.

THE "Piedmontese Gazette," of the 20th, states that the Duke of Modena had ordered a cordon militaire to be drawn along the frontier of Tuscany.

THE cultivation of tobacco in Algeria increases every year. The purchases about to be made for the Régie des Tabacs will amount to nearly 300,000 kilogrammes.

Baron Humboldt left Berlin a few days ago for Paris, to be present at the congress of naturalists. M. de Humboldt has just attained his 79th year. He is in robust health.

M. Frederic Soulié, the author of a great number of popular French novels, died on Thursday last week, after a long illness, at Bièvre, near Paris.

Madame Albertazzi, a very popular vocalist, died on Saturday last, at St. John's Wood, aged 33.

M. Desfossées, who commanded the French division at the combat at Tamatava, Madagascar, is to succeed M. de Rigodit as Commander of the Marine in Algiers.

The Count de Syracuse left Marseilles on Monday last week for Italy. He went by land, the boisterous state of the sea having prevented him from fulfilling his intention of proceeding by water.

PIUS IX. is the first Pope who allowed an Israelite to attend to his religious rites within the walls of Rome.

THE cholera, in all its hideousness, now rages in Russia. At Rostoff, with a population of 8000 souls, this dreadful disease carried off, in three weeks, two thousand victims.

GOVERNMENT has directed the expenditure of 400*l.* upon strengthening the fort at Greencastle, and for providing the forts on Lough Swilly with guns of the largest calibre.

THE King and Queen of the French are expected at La Ferté-Vidame, where extensive repairs have been executed within the last eighteen months.

Mr. More O'Ferrall is to be the new governor of Malta. He is the first civilian appointed to that government; a change that has been long desired by the inhabitants.

A STONE has been placed over the tomb of the Duke de Praslin, in the cemetery of Mount Parnasse. No name has been inscribed on it.

FRANCE.—An order of the prefect of police has just been issued, forbidding the circulation of any carriage or vehicle whatever bearing placards, bills, or other intimation of publicity.

IRELAND.—There exists a conspiracy in three electoral divisions of the Queen's county to resist the repayment of the poor rates.

THE coast guard are being trained in gunnery for the defence of the coast. The force numbers 6000, 2500 of whom are stationed from the Thames to the Land's End.

APPROACH OF WINTER.—On Sunday the top of Benlomond and neighbouring hills were covered with snow.

DUBLIN.—Lord John Russell is expected at the Viceregal Park, on a visit to the Earl Clarendon.

THE emigrants who arrived at Baltimore recently from Germany, deposited sixty thousand dollars in gold with the Baltimore bank an hour or two after their arrival.

SO ABUNDANT is the vintage on the banks of the Rhine, that in some districts the wine growers are said to exchange a cask of wine for three empty barrels.

THE apartment of the Duke de Praslin is to be transformed into a chapel, in which a priest is to offer up daily the sacrifice of the mass.

PARIS.—The collections brought home by M. de Castlenau have been deposited in the Museum of Natural History, where they are accessible only to the peers, deputies, and members of the French Institute.

THE accounts from the Highlands regarding the potato crop continue to set at rest all fears as to a potato failure justifying a renewal of the demoralising "relief system."

THE King of the French has conferred the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour upon the Shah of Persia, and the Persian ambassador has been made a member of the same order.

PART of the small town of Waibstadt, in the grand duchy of Baden, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The number of houses burnt was 100.

TURIN.—The commercial treaty of 1754 between Austria and Sardinia is to be annulled, and a new treaty entered into, in which the two states will make mutual concessions.

FATHER MATHEW, it is now definitively announced, will visit America in the spring of 1848.

A GENTLEMAN was robbed of 3800*l.* on Sunday last, whilst listening to one of the local preachers who frequent the area in front of the Liverpool custom house.

THE strike among the Ayr miners has come to an end, and the men are now returning to their work.

ROSCREA UNION.—A rate has just been made for 15,000*l.* on this union. At present the union is bankrupt, owing 1600*l.*, over 1000*l.* of which is out in cheques.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—Within two months seventeen men were hanged on the evidence of their fellow-prisoners. A devil's land truly.

THE King of Denmark has issued proclamations for the enforcement of his decree of 1846, for the abolition of slavery in the Danish West Indies.

THE day on which the Great Britain steam-ship was released from Dundrum Bay was the anniversary of that on which she was christened at Bristol by Prince Albert.

THE Duc d'Aumale is building a grand stand on the race ground of Chantilly, at a cost of 200,000 francs, which will be opened at the spring races at the French Newmarket.

THE depression in the coal trade is so great at present, that unless some relie be afforded, 60,000 workmen must be immediately thrown out of employment.

THE dockyard battalions are to drill only two nights per week during the remainder of this month. The musket and artillery practice has given the greatest satisfaction.

MARK LANE is nearly deserted; the stalls held by old hands are blank. To a constant visi or the change is melancholy.

AN invention has been discovered, and is in operation at Manchester, for making casks by machinery.

THE King of Sweden has sent his two youngest sons as students to the University of Upsal.

THE Vixen steam sloop is ordered to Portsmouth, for the embarkation of Mr. Doyle, the newly-appointed British representative to the republic of Mexico.

THE three sons of Marshal Oudinot and the son of Lieutenant-General Oudinot have arrived at Marseilles. The funeral of the late marshal will take place soon after their arrival in Paris.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Reschid Pasha lately invited the sultan to make a choice between the retrograde party and the party of progress. The sultan declared for the latter, thereby strengthening Reschid in his possession of power.

ON Wednesday the American vessels in the port of Liverpool were decked out with flags and streamers, in honour of the victories gained by General Scott.

FRANCE.—A reform banquet was given at Meaux on Sunday last, at which 750 electors assisted. Three members of the Council General, a former president of the Tribunal of Commerce, more than thirty mayors, almost all the superior officers of the National Guard, and seven members of the Chamber of Deputies were present.

THE "Journal des Debats" announces the departure of the Duc d'Aumale, governor-general of Algeria, on the 27th inst., for Marseilles, whence he is to embark for Algiers.

THE drain on the French savings banks still continues. The deposits in the savings banks of Paris on the 26th and 27th inst. amounted to 455,385f., and the withdrawals to 701,805f.

AT THE privy council held by the Queen at Osborne, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 12th of October, until Thursday, the 11th of November.

LETTERS from Malta of the 21st inst. announces that the cholera had broke out at Trebizond.

A GENTLEMAN last week presented the Birkenhead magistrates with a new and improved cat-o'-nine tails for the punishment of juvenile offenders.

THE interments in New Orleans from yellow fever during forty-eight hours ending 6th inst. were 123.

RETURNS show, for the week ending Sept. 27, the following numbers of passengers:—through Boulogne, 2305; through Calais, 364.

ANOTHER Edinburgh assistant inspector of the poor has died of fever, being the second victim of a similar grade since May. Twelve of the police are also lying ill.

THE Polish ladies of Posen have collected all their jewels, which they have sold for the benefit of the Polish state prisoners and their impoverished families.

THE total number of births in London during the past week was 1260, of which 635 were males and 625 females. The number of deaths was 1052: 498 males, and 554 females.

A professor of the Paris University has been sent out to give to Queen Pomare lessons in the French language. She is also being taught arithmetic, geography, and history.

BRUSSELS.—The new 5 franc pieces, which have been lately issued, have been refused acceptance by the French government.

ST. PETERSBURG.—A manifesto just issued, dated the 13th, commands a levy of troops in the western government of seven men in every 1000.

Cornwall, in Upper Canada, has been visited by a most terrific thunder storm and tornado early in the present month. The destruction of property was very great.

ABD-EL KADER is at present encamped about twenty miles from Melilla, twelve miles inland from a place marked on marine charts "Cabadanah," opposite the Zaffaring Islands.

LETTERS from New Zealand to the 25th of March state that Governor Grey has made a most favourable settlement of the land question at Wellington, Nelson, and Taranhaka.

On Wednesday last 24 vessels laden with Indian corn arrived in Cork. 2200 quarters were entered at the custom house for home consumption.

BEACONSFIELD.—Such is the scarcity of magistrates in the neighbourhood of Beaconsfield, Bucks, that prisoners are frequently held in custody for two days before a magistrate can be found to take the prisoners before. Constables frequently travel many miles in search of a magistrate.

BIRMINGHAM.—Arrangements are being made by the Currency Association of this town for a meeting, to consider the best means of bringing the above important subject before the government and the country.

IN NORTHUMBERLAND there are large stores of old grain. One farmer has no less than 1700 quarters of wheat, which might have been sold at the rate of 120*s.* a quarter in the month of May, but which will not now produce half that sum.

THE ARCHBISHOP of Paris has addressed a circular to his clergy ordering public prayers to be offered up in the churches for Pope Pius IX., and for the success of his projects of reform.

THEATRES.

The SURREY THEATRE opened last Monday under Mr. Bunn's management, with one of the greatest bumpers ever known to that house. The performances consisted of the respectable old opera of the *Bohemian Girl,* in which Mr. Harrison displayed the usual amount of nasal energy, and Mr. Borrani's heart, so long "bowed down with grief," sustained another turn of the screw. Miss Romer, whose broad and *prononcé* style of acting is much more relished by the polished circles of the Obelisk and the Elephant and Castle than Miss Rainforth's gentle and unassuming manner, enacted *Arlise,* and vocalised her dream in the well known "marble halls," to the outrageous delight of the immense crowd. The farce of *My Neighbour's Wife* followed, and vindicated its claim to remain a favourite stock piece. Oxberry, F. Vining, and Attwood were the three gentlemen on the occasion.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The restoration of Shakspeare's *Macbeth* in all the purity of the original text is the most confident step Mr. Phelps has yet taken. The "singing witches" and Lock's music have so long formed part and parcel of the acted Macbeth, that only the diligent *readers* of Shakspeare appeared to be aware that they were an interpolation; and in point of fact, with many playgoers the music has generally passed as the most attractive part of the entertainment—no great compliment, by the way, to the talent of the actors. Mr. Phelps, however, has proved that the singing was really not necessary to effect, but on the contrary *materialised* the weird sisters, whose impalpability is obviously their chief attribute. He has now converted the conventional old women into "airy nothings," who "syllable men's names," and by dint of very clever mechanical contrivances causes them to appear and disappear through a vapouring gauge. The restoration of Lady *Macduff* is a gain to the legitimate cause, and we are glad to see that the costumes have been rendered more in accordance with historical authority than the kilt and the bonnet.

AT ASTLEY'S the *Cataract of the Ganges* has been revived as an excuse for the introduction of a singularly diminutive elephant. Curiosity led a considerable number of persons to see the Lilliputian quadruped; but we really think Mr. Batty should take higher ground than the conversion of his handsome and unique theatre into a menagerie, and the revival of bad pieces as mere vehicles for the display of curious specimens of zoology. He has now a complete monopoly of melodrama and spectacle, and with care and judgment may make the favourite amphitheatre a place of great resort for all—and their name is legion—who still cherish a taste for the romantic and the gorgeous. In his new stage manager, Mr. W. West, he has a guarantee for the efficient production of almost any class of pieces which affords opportunity of display.

The experiment of the late Surrey company at the Olympic was unfortunate. The audience on the first night was very scant.

The Haymark t opens to-night; and the Princess's on Monday. We shall give full accounts of them in our next.

SCULLERS' CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—The great scullers' contest for the championship of the Thames and 200*l.*, took place on Wednesday. The candidates were Robert Coombes, the champion for some time past, and Robert Newell. A vast concourse of spectators was assembled to witness this great trial of strength and skill; several steamers were filled with company; the Leander, the Thames, and many other gentlemen amateur eighths were afloat, and every thing which by a stretch of downright good nature could be called a boat was put into requisition on the Thames, whilst thousands—and many too—equestrian and pedestrian, were anxiously awaiting the issue on the bridges and shores. It was the gayest and most animated scene that ever presented itself to our view in aquatic matters. Coombes won by about 120 yards, accomplishing the distance of 4 miles 1 furlong in 23 minutes 30 seconds.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The special court of proprietors for electing three directors in the room of Abel Gower and Sir J. R. Reid, disqualified, and of Mr. Prescott, who has been appointed deputy-governor, was held on Wednesday. The ballot terminated in favour of Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Christopher Pearse, and Mr. John G. Hubbard.

MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market has been in one continued state of excitement the whole week. Daily announcements of most extensive failures, and dreary prognostics of farther depression, seem to have paralysed speculation. Stocks and railway shares alike decline, and it is difficult to foretell the end, the beginning of which has been so fearfully ruinous to some of our most respectable firms. To add to the causes of distrust, rumours of war increase, attended with the unmistakeable symptoms that the states of Europe are generally assuming a belligerent attitude either for offence or defence. The last quotation in Consols left them at 85¼ ⅜ for money, and 85¼ ⅜ for account. Exchequer bills have been down from 1*s.* to 4*s.* premium.

The Foreign Funds are very heavy. Mexican, 18½ to 19½; Portuguese 4 per cents., 23; Dutch 4 per cents., 86½.

MARKETS.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN.—Averages of grain as made up to Saturday last:—Last week, wheat, 53*s.* 6*d.*; barley, 31*s.* 10*d.*; oats, 23*s.* 0*d.*; rye, 35*s.* 2*d.*; beans, 42*s.* 5*d.*; pease, 41*s.* 4*d.* Six weeks, wheat, 55*s.* 8*d.*; barley, 35*s.* 0*d.*; oats, 25*s.* 3*d.*; rye, 34*s.* 1*d.*; beans, 48*s.* 6*d.*; pease, 41*s.* 13*d.*

REGENT'S PARK HAY MARKET.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 73*s.* to 76*s.*; inferior ditto, 63*s.* to 68*s.*; new ditto, 50*s.* to 68*s.*; superior clover, 90*s.* to 96*s.*; inferior ditto, 80*s.* to 90*s.*; new ditto, 68*s.* to 90*s.*; straw, 28*s.* to 34*s.* per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD HAY MARKET.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 72*s.* to 75*s.*; inferior ditto, 60*s.* to 65*s.*; new ditto, 48*s.* to 68*s.*; superior clover, 95*s.* to 100*s.*; inferior ditto, 84*s.* to 90*s.*; new ditto, 70*s.* to 90*s.*; straw, 28*s.* to 33*s.* per load of 36 trusses.

NEWPORT NEW WHOLESALE MARKET.—Prices per 8lbs. by the carcase.—Beef, from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; pork, 4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; lamb, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—We had a very slow trade here to-day, and prices were with difficulty supported.—Beef, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; lamb, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; and pork, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.* per 8lbs. by the carcase.

SOUTHALL, SEPT. 29.—The few prime beasts and sheep on offer commanded a steady sale at fully last week's quotations. In all other kinds of fat stock comparatively little business was transacted. Beef, from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; lamb, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; veal, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; and pork, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

ROMFORD, SEPT. 29.—On the whole, our market was steady, at full prices.—Beef, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; lamb, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; veal, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*; and pork, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.* per 8lbs. Sucking calves, 18*s.* to 28*s.*; quarter-old store pigs, 16*s.* to 19*s.*

HAILSHAM, SEPT. 29.—We had a very firm trade this morning, at very full prices.—Beef, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; mutton, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; lamb, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; veal, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; and pork, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* per 8lbs.

ARUNDEL, SEPT. 28.—Beef, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; mutton, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; lamb, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; veal, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*, and pork, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.* per 8lbs. A moderate supply, and a steady trade.

HUNGERFORD MARKET.—Fish Market:—Turbots, 6*s.* to 14*s.*, codfish, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.*, haddocks, 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, brills, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*; Dublin Bay do. 3*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*, whitings, 6*d.* to 9*d.*, and lobsters, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each; soles, 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per pair, Thames flounders, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* and fresh herrings, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 0*d.* per dozen; salmon 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* and eels 9*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.* per pound. Supply middling, trade dull.—Poultry, Game, and Meat Markets:—Prices here as quoted on last day. Supply good, trade moderate.—Hay Market: Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 72*s.* to 75*s.*, inferior ditto, 60*s.* to 65*s.*, new ditto, 48*s.* to 68*s.*, superior clover, 95*s.* to 100*s.* inferior ditto, 84*s.* to 90*s.*, new ditto, 70*s.* to 90*s.*, straw, 28*s.* to 33*s.* per load of 36 trusses.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—A. Turner, Huddersfield, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—T. K. Thompson, Tower Street, grocer.—B. Stock, Margate, innkeeper.—J. Ross, Great Tower Street, grocer.—J. J. Craske, Lowestoft, Suffolk, linendraper.—J. W. Dyer, Myddleton Street, Clerkenwell, cheesemonger.—W. Pineger, Highworth, Wiltshire, innkeeper.—W. L. Symes, Ashton under-Lyne, grocer.—T. S. Townsend and W. Townsend, Liverpool, drapers and haberdashers.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

BANKRUPTS.—W. H. Hitchcock, W. Connor, and J. E. Hitchcock, Broadwall, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, saw-mill proprietors and brush-board manufacturers.—T. Halstead, Arundel Street, Strand, publican and ship chandler.—M. M. Wildbore, Newcastle Street, Strand, and Calais, importer and manufacturer of surface-coloured and ornamental papers.—D. Mackintosh, Russell Street, Bermondsey, tanner.—S. Williams, Sloane Square, Chelsea, brush maker.—M. Buggeln, Liverpool, victualler.—J. G. Davies, Manchester, Glass dealer.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—On the 20th inst., at Altyre, the Lady Gordon Cumming, of a daughter. On the 18th inst., at Balmacarra House, the lady of J. W. Lillingston, Esq., of Lochalsh, of a daughter. On the 25th inst., at Riccarton, Midlothian, the lady of W. G. Craig, Esq., M.P., of a son. On the 27th inst., at the Castle, Dublin, the Countess of Clarendon, of a son. On the 28th inst., at No. 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, the wife of Thomas Mortimer, Esq., of a son, which survived but half an hour.

MARRIED.—On the 25th inst., at Totteridge Church, H. Cottrell, Esq., chamberlain to the Duke of Lucca, to Sophia Augusta, daughter of C. Tuth, Esq., of Totteridge Park. On the 21st inst., at Thornhill, Yorkshire, the Rev. P. J. Croft, B.A., to Annabella Mary, daughter of the Rev. H. Torre, M.A. On the 28th inst., at St. George's, Hanover Square, T. D. Young, Esq., of the Grove, Hertford, to Harriett, daughter of J. G. Sparke, Esq., M.D., Finsbury Place South, London.

DIED.—On the 24th inst., at 27, Welbeck Street, after a very short illness, Margaret, widow of the late Sir R. Croft, Bart., M.D., aged 77. On the 25th inst., at the Firs, Hampstead Heath, the Right Hon. Sir J. B. Bosanquet, late one of her Majesty's justices of the Court of Common Pleas, aged 74. On the 27th inst., at 15, New Cavendish Street, Portland Place, Lamare Morison, Esq., member of Gray's Inn, in his 33d year.

LAW.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*Mary Anne Hunt,* who was convicted at the August sessions of murdering an old woman named Stowell, was placed at the bar. The unfortunate woman was hardly able to support herself while in the dock. Mr. Baron Platt asked her whether she had anything to say in stay of execution of her sentence. The prisoner, in a faint voice, replied, "I believe that I am in the family way." The learned judge then ordered a jury of matrons to be empanelled, to try whether such was the case. She was then removed, and, at a later period of the day, was again placed at the bar, when a jury of twelve matrons was sworn to determine the question whether the prisoner was in the condition alluded to or not. Mr. Baron Platt, addressing them, said that they were summoned to that court as a jury of matrons, to perform a very solemn duty, which was, to ascertain whether the prisoner then standing at the bar was pregnant. They would use their best skill to ascertain the fact; and, having done so, it would be their duty to return a verdict upon the oath they had taken. If they should think it necessary to require the assistance of a surgeon, they were at liberty to have it. The jury then retired into the gaol with the prisoner, and about half an hour afterwards returned into court. The fore-matron said that their verdict was, that she was not. Baron Platt: Let the prisoner be removed. The law must take its course.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—*J. Martin,* aged eighteen, was charged with robbing his employer, Mr. Farley, who keeps a toy shop and post office in Fleet Street. Mr. Farley stated that he had been aware for a long time that he was being robbed, but he could not tell how. He had placed unlimited confidence in the prisoner, whom he took as an errand boy two years ago, and as he was a sharp lad he determined to advance him. He would forgive the prisoner if he would tell what had become of the money he had stolen. He could not have spent the 30*l.* he took a fortnight ago. The case was adjourned.

WORSHIP STREET.—*J. Brooks,* alias *Seymour,* was charged with swindling. About the middle of last month he opened a shop in the general line, in Cross Street, St. George's in the East, and immediately waited upon several bakers, to whom he represented that the had given 50*l.* for the business of his shop, and agreed with them o supply him with bread, flour, &c., each day's delivery to be paid for on the following morning, prior to any further delivery. He referred to a baker of the name of West, at Ratcliffe Highway, who, in answer to inquiries, gave him an excellent character. From Mr. Dorell he received one morning fifty 4lb. loaves, besides flour and small articles, and from a Mr. Madden 150 loaves and other articles. When those persons applied for payment they were told that Mr. Brooks was gone to the country, and two days afterwards it was discovered that he had shut up the shop and decamped. A few days back he was met and apprehended on Tower Hill, where he had taken another shop in the name of Seymour. Remanded.

MILITARY OUTRAGE.—Last week, as a man named Tondu was returning home with his wife, some insulting epithets were addressed to the latter by some tipsy soldiers whom they met near the Ecole Militaire. Tondu having replied, a trumpeter in the artillery drew his sword, and striking him on the head, killed him on the spot. The murderer was immediately arrested.

TO PERSONS OF WEAK DIGESTION.—"How few medical men there are who have paid sufficient attention to the state of the teeth in the above (forerunner of numerous diseases), indigestion. Dr. Winslow has cited many cases vouching for the truth of the above statement. The French proverb is, therefore, literally true, "La viends bien machée est demi digerée," meat well masticated is half digested. But to those whose teeth are imperfect it is impossible for them to remain in good health; they may for a short time, but eventually disease comes with all its horrors. Those who are suffering from the above cause should pay Mr. Thomas, of 38, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, a visit, a thorough practical dentist, who fits artificial teeth so as to defy the most scrutinising inspection, so as to insure a perfect mastication at moderate charges. His mode of stopping decayed teeth (no matter how large the cavity) by a method peculiar to himself, and which effectually destroys the nerve without the slightest pain, is also a proof of his perfect acquaintance with his art.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that, emboldened by the great success which has attended his several musical undertakings in this country, he has been induced to become the lessee of the above national establishment, in which, possessing a more permanent interest than he was enabled to hold in the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, he will have the power of carrying out those alterations and arrangements which he conceives to be desirable for the proper accommodation of the public, and at the same time to secure to himself a suitable field for his future exertions.

M. Jullien is fully aware of the arduous task upon which he has entered, and of the very serious responsibilities he has incurred in becoming the permanent Lessee of an English National Theatre; but, by providing during the year a variety of Entertainments, and by producing each with the same excellence and completeness which he trusts has characterised his former works, he hopes to secure that approbation and consequent success which will well compensate him for all his labours and anxieties.

M. Jullien leaves for future advertisements a detailed exposition of his generaal plans, and in this begs merely to announce that his

ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS, for 1847,
will commence on
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8th,
and continue for One Month.

The Orchestra will as heretofore be complete, and include the most distinguished members of the Orchestras of the Ancient Concerts, the Philharmonic Society, the Royal Italian Opera, and Her Majesty's Theatre.

The Selections of Music, in addition to that of a lighter character, will embrace the Grand Compositions of the Classical Composers, the gradual introduction of which at these Concerts, and the masterly manner of their performance, have, it is generally allowed, contributed in some measure to raise the general standard of Musical Taste in the Metropolis.

During the recess M. Jullien has spent some months in Switzerland, and has there composed a

NEW DESCRIPTIVE QUADRILLE,
to be entitled
THE SWISS QUADRILLE;

In this will, be introduced several purely National Swiss Melodies (many quite new to this country), and also the celebrated Ranz des Vaches; some of these will be performed on the Alpen Horn, and other rustic instruments of the mountains, collected by M. Jullien during his tour. His Repertoire of Music de Danse contains various other novelties, which will be produced during the series.

Many important alterations have been effected in the building, with a view to afford increased accommodation to the visitors; the Dress Circle has been considerably enlarged by the addition of an open Amphitheatre, and the Private Boxes and Galleries have also been rendered more commodious. A new and substantial flooring has been laid down, and the former centre chandelier replaced by one more suitable to the Theatre. These arrangements, as well as an entirely

NEW DECORATION

of the whole of the interior, have been made from the Designs and under the Superintendence of Mr. Frederick Gye.

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE AS USUAL, VIZ.:—

Promenade and Boxes	1	0
Dress Circle	2	6

Private Boxes, 10*s.* 6*d.*; 21*s.*; and 31*s.* 6*d.*

The Box Office is under the superintendence of Mr. O'Reilly.
The Refreshment Rooms under the management of Mr. Payne.
The Illumination of the House under the care of Messrs. Patrick and Co.
The Mouldings and Ornaments employed in the Decorations are executed by Mr. C. Bielefeld, of Wellington Street, by his New Patent Machinery.

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE DULY ANNOUNCED.

M. JULLIEN begs respectfully to state that the Concerts can continue but for ONE MONTH ONLY, the Theatre being required for the rehearsals of the Grand Opera, the first representation of which will take place on December 1st.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—First Week of the Winter Season, and first appearance of the new dramatic, equestrian, and ballet company. Mr. Batty has also engaged that daring and fascinating ecuyere Mdlle. Valentine from Paris, who will introduce her beautiful and highly trained leaping horses. 2d week of the gorgeous spectacle, "The Cataract of the Ganges," with all its original effect. Characters by the new dramatic company. Splendid and daring feats of horsemanship by the English and foreign artistes. Concluding with, for the first time here, the ballet of "The Transformed Lover," produced by Herr Deulin. Principal dancers, Mdlle. Theodore and Herr Deulin.

Box office open from 11 till 5.

SEVEN NEW FIGURES.—EDWARD VI., THE BENEVOLENT POPE PIUS IX. IN COSTUME, HENRY VII., JAMES I., &c.

THE HEROES, HARDINGE and GOUGH, in their full uniforms as British Generals; Mr. Macready, the Tragedian, in the most splendid Roman dress ever seen in England. Magnificent dome, containing 620 feet of ventilating surface, by Mr. Longmire, ensuring sufficient ventilation. The Group of the Royal Family at Home.

"This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis."—*The Times.*

Open from 11 in the Morning till 10 at Night. Admittance One Shilling.—Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square.

GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—MR. J. TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY and the application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, and will begin next WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 6th of October, at nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday. Further particulars may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, King's College, London, September 30, 1847. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ART UNION OF LONDON.—NOTICE.—Subscribers are respectfully solicited to forward their print orders to receive the engravings, shortly to be delivered, to Wm. FOLLIT, 63, Fleet Street, which will ensure early impressions of the plates, on receipt of which express designs for framing the Last Embrace, the Neapolitan Wedding, and the Convalescent from Waterloo will be forwarded free. Observe! Follit's Old Established Picture Frame and Moulding Manufactory, 63, Fleet Street (corner of Bouverie Street), cheapest and best in the kingdom.

CIVILISING RESULTS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

I. INCREASED VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE.

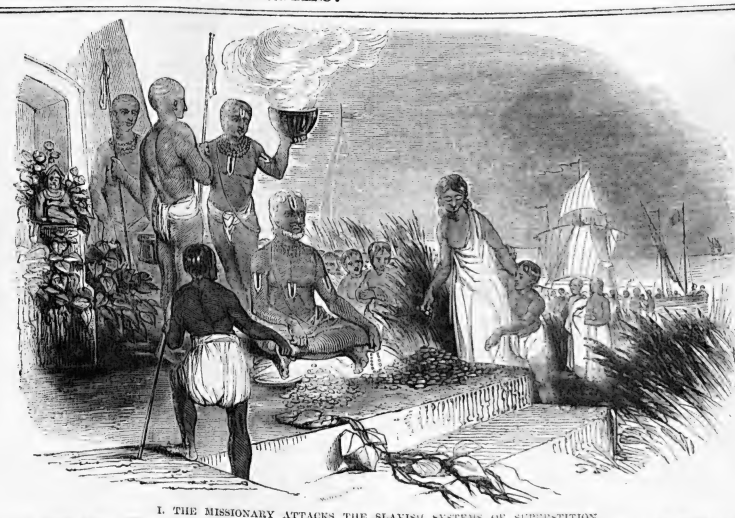
In support of the leading argument of the series of papers which we are about to publish under the above title, we may, without overstepping the bounds of popular interpretation, adduce the words used by the great founder of Christianity himself, when pleading the paramount importance of spiritual pursuits, as compared with those which bear merely upon the interests of the body. Some degree of care respecting what we shall eat, and wherewithal we shall be clothed, is indeed both commendable and necessary; yet the divine injunction is—

Seek ye *first* the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.—(Matthew, vi. 33.)

The records of missionary enterprises, even the whole history of civilisation, when viewed in its grand features rather than in its minor details, may be considered as forming a practical comment upon this text; and well deserves to be viewed in this light, both by those who support Christian missions for their highest and primary object, and by those who are invited to assist them as the only efficient means of civilisation. Instances are not wanting in which it has been attempted to introduce the blessings of civilisation to barbarous tribes, without making the inculcation of Christianity the principal object; but such attempts have entirely failed. The question was fully investigated by the select committee of the House of Commons appointed, in 1837, to consider what measures ought to be adopted with regard to the native inhabitants of countries where British settlements are made, and to the neighbouring tribes, in order to secure to them the due observance of justice and the protection of their rights, to promote the spread of civilisation among them, and to lead them to the peaceful reception of the Christian religion." Such a tribunal cannot be suspected of undue leaning towards what may, for the sake of distinction, be termed the *evangelical*, as contrasted with the political class of civilising agencies; yet the committee have thus recorded their sentiments, which were founded on a great amount of evidence:—

We have next to express our conviction that there is but one effectual means of staying the evil we have occasioned, and of imparting the blessings of civilisation; and that is, *the propagation of Christianity*, together with the preservation, for the time to come, of the civil rights of the natives. We have seen that a mere acquaintance with civilised men by no means prepares savages to receive Christianity, and that kind of civilisation which alone can be advantageous to them or ourselves. We farther find, in the evidence before us, that benevolent attempts have been made to instruct savages in the arts of civilised life, for the purpose of improving their condition, and gradually preparing them for the truths of the gospel, and that these attempts have been signally unsuccessful.

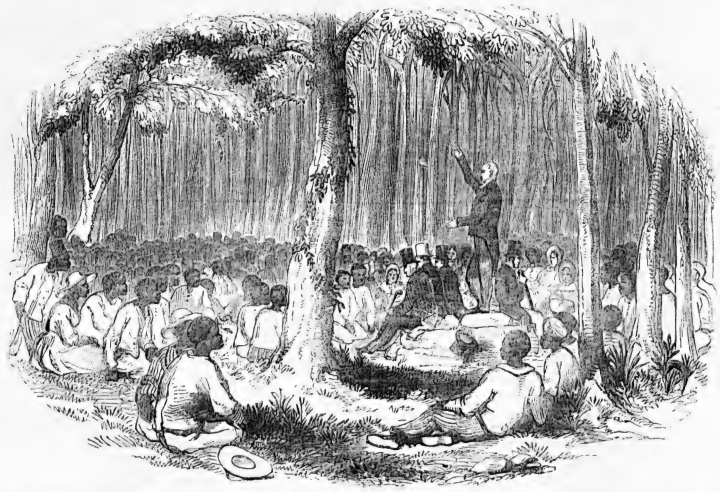
It thus appears that the experience of both missionaries and politicians may be adduced in illustration of the grand principle that the



I. THE MISSIONARY ATTACKS THE SLAVISH SYSTEMS OF SUPERSTITION.

(This cut represents a scene in the annual bathing festival at Sangon, near Calcutta. In front of the temple sits the Mohonto, or great high-priest of the Mela, with a heap of silver and copper coins before him—the gifts of the pilgrims, who each drop something as they enter. There he sits, scowling on the poor who can only give a few pence, and looking complacently upon the rich whose gifts are larger. Round about the temple are stands of gods of all names and sizes, adorned with flowers, and each attended by an officiating priest, who may be heard recounting the merits of his particular idol, and using every means to attract the attention of the pilgrims. The less knowing or more superstitious of the natives visit every one of these shrines, and make their offering to them, ere they proceed to the principal one: if they be not wealthy, or do not carefully husband their resources, they have little left to bestow on the Mohonto himself when they reach his presence.

degree as to threaten the destruction of whole communities; and we may conceive in how fearful a degree the mere physical deprivations of the savage must abridge both the comfort and the duration of his



II. THE MISSIONARY, DISREGARDING VARIETIES OF COLOUR, DECLARES TO THE OPPRESSED BLACKS THE FACT, THAT "GOD HATH MADE OF ONE BLOOD ALL NATIONS FOR TO DWELL ON ALL THE FACE OF THE EARTH." HE DECLARES TRUTH AGAINST FICTION—CIVILISATION AGAINST BARBARISM—CHRISTIANITY AGAINST IGNORANCE.

(This cut represents a scene at a London Missionary Station in the district of Clarendon near Jamaica.)

introduction of the Gospel must be the first object of the civiliser; and that the minor blessings which ameliorate the condition of mankind will always be found following in its train. Among these things which are to be added to such as seek first the kingdom of God, are the many amenities of social existence which tend to increase the duration and happiness of human life.

We have no desire to lay before our readers scenes of human degradation and misery, excepting in so far as they may assist in forming a lively sense of the depth of wretchedness to which sin has plunged the human race, and from which the Christian philanthropist is called upon to raise it. Who, in the debased specimens of humanity there represented, surrounded as they are by circumstances of the deepest physical suffering, would recognise the descendants of the happy inhabitants of Eden, thus described by Milton:—

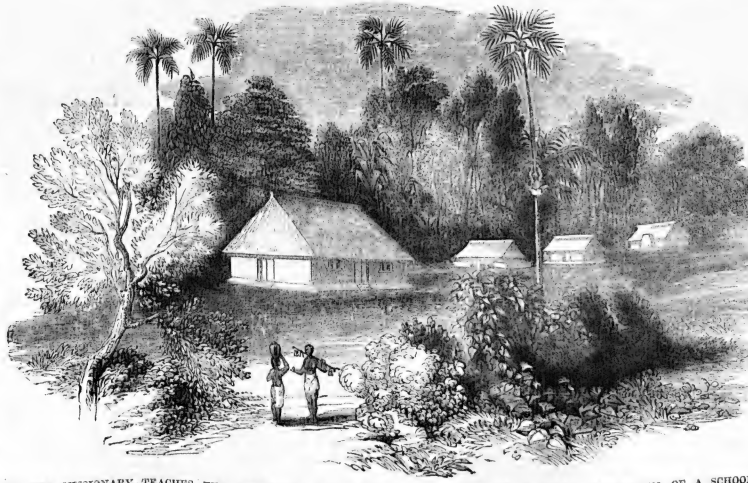
Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect, with native honour clad,
In naked majesty seem'd lords of all:
And worthy seem'd; for in their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone;
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and pure
(Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd),
Whence true authority in men; though both
Not equal, as their sex not equal seem'd;
For contemplation he and valour form'd;
For softness she and sweet attractive grace
He for God only, she for God in him.

The contrast is indeed a striking and humbling one, but it is one which should not be shrunk from, so long as there shall remain a tribe of men in a state of barbarity so low as that of the Fuegans. The contemplation of their merely physical condition, without entering upon the consideration of that moral degradation which has brought them so nearly down to the level of the brute creation, cannot fail to excite deep compassion, and should call into action the most strenuous exertions for their relief.

But, it may be asked, what has this to do with the question immediately before us? Much, we would answer, and in various ways. While we are deficient of statistical information respecting the mortality among savage tribes, it is evident alike from the few facts which are known, and from reasoning on the subject, that it is far greater than it need be. Even the *climate* of barbarous countries is often, owing to the want of cultivation, of drainage, and of the many improvements effected by a civilised people, far from being as healthy as their geographical position and unalterable peculiarities would allow. The want of suitable habitations, and of proper and comfortable clothing, exposes the barbarian to all the rigours of his unimproved climate. His food, often scanty and difficult to procure, and in all cases more or less precarious in its supply, is neither of the most nourishing kind, nor dressed in the most wholesome manner. Add to these the absence of medical knowledge, whereby the ravages of disease are fearfully extended, sometimes to such a life. But his moral condition greatly aggravates the evil. Instead of the peaceable spirit infused by the Gospel, his religion encourages bloodshed in a great variety of ways. In some places we find infanticide rapidly depopulating a country; in others human sacrifices are thinning the population to a degree which those who enjoy the blessings of Christian laws and institutions are too apt to forget. Take, for instance, the case of Asiantee or Ashantee, where, according to Mr. Beecham's account, owing to a superstitious belief respecting a future state of being, it is deemed necessary, on the death of one individual, to immolate his wife and attendants, under the idea that he will require their services in his new state of existence. In that benighted country human victims have been offered to a dreadful extent as propitiatory sacrifices. Mr. Beecham states that, in the religious preparations for a war entered into in 1817, the blood of *many hundred* human victims was shed. Besides these direct results of superstition and idolatry, the constantly recurring wars occasioned by the perverted dispositions of those who are unenlightened by Gospel truth, and who are constantly urged to the destruction of their fellow-creatures by the effect of trivial distinctions and the system of retributive vengeance which is inculcated or encouraged by so many false systems of religion, combine to occasion a waste of life which cannot be contemplated without horror.

But the introduction of Christianity, ever the main object with Protestant missionaries, supplies a remedy for all this mass of moral and physical evil. It changes the savage warrior into a peaceable and useful member of society; teaching him, instead of destroying, to love and benefit his fellow-creatures. Wherever even its mere form is received, it entirely obviates the depopulating effect of superstition. It teaches the people who were previously dependent on the spontaneous productions of the earth, or on the precarious produce of the chase, to become herdsmen, agriculturists, and gardeners. In very many cases the missionaries introduce useful animals or plants, which were before unknown; and we such means they increase the variety and quantity, and improve the quality, of the food of the people among whom they labour. They often lead to improvements in the production of materials for clothing, and open communications with European nations, by whom the people are supplied with articles of dress and other useful matters. The desire for a comfortable home being excited, the dwelling of the missionary becomes a pattern for others, and he himself has, in many instances, to act as the instructor of his little flock in the labour of building. Thus are the circumstances which tend to curtail the life of the savage gradually overcome, and he is raised to a condition in which his farther advancement and improvement in moral character, and in physical comfort becomes almost inevitable. Illustrations of such changes have repeatedly appeared in our columns; but we need refer no farther than to the account of Mr. Pacalt's proceedings among the Hottentots for corroboration of what has been advanced on this subject.

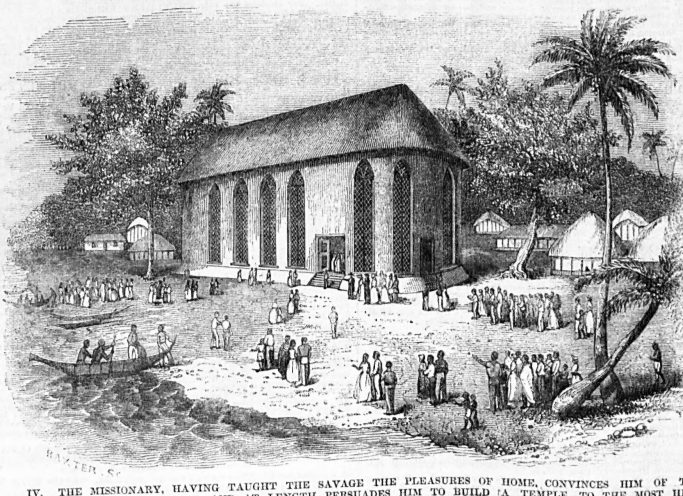
Similar instances are recorded in the papers of the parliamentary committee before alluded to, especially some which have occurred among the American Indians. Some vain attempts have been made among them to civilise without evangelising; and in one instance, where some houses had been built for their use, the Indians only occupied them occasionally, and then used them as they did their own huts, without any reference to the comforts and pursuits of civilised life. Yet this very people, on embracing Christianity, gave up their wandering propensities, began to work, and abandoned their former habits of intemperance. We quote, from the testimony of a half caste chief named Kahkewaquonaby, or Peter Jones, the following particulars of the Chippeways who embraced Christianity:—



III. THE MISSIONARY TEACHES THE WANDERING SAVAGE THE ADVANTAGES OF A FIXED HABITATION, OF A SCHOOL FOR HIS CHILDREN, AND A HOUSE OF PRAYER FOR THE PENITENT.

(The cut displays the rude beginnings of a Christian village near Culmootoona, South Travancore.)

The improvement the Christian Indians have made has been the astonishment of all who knew them in their pagan state. The change for the better has not only extended to their hearts, views, and feelings, but also in their personal appearance, and in their domestic and social condition. Formerly they were in a wandering state, living in wigwams, and depending on the chase for subsistence. The Christian Chippeways are settled at the following



IV. THE MISSIONARY, HAVING TAUGHT THE SAVAGE THE PLEASURES OF HOME, CONVINCES HIM OF THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SPIRIT, AND AT LENGTH PERSUADES HIM TO BUILD A TEMPLE TO THE MOST HIGH GOD—"IN WHOM WE LIVE, AND MOVE, AND HAVE OUR BEING."

The cut represents the chapel just erected by the natives of Intuila, in the Samoan group of Polynesia.

places, viz. River Credit, Grape Island, Rice Lake, Mud Lake, Lake Simcoe, Cold Water, Muncey Town, River St. Clair, (Wawanosh's tribe), and Sahgeeng. At each of these places they have made more or less progress in civilisation, according to the advantages they enjoyed. The River Credit mission being the oldest among the Chippeways, I will give you an account of their present temporal condition. About ten years ago this people had no houses, no fields nor horses, no cattle, no pigs, and no poultry. Each person could carry all he possessed on his back, without being much burdened. They are now occupying about forty comfortable houses, most of which are built of hewn logs, and a few of frame. They are generally one-and-a-half story high, and about twenty-four feet long and eighteen feet wide, with stone or brick chimneys, two or three rooms in each house. Their furniture consists of tables, chairs, bedsteads, straw mattresses, a few feather-beds, window curtains, boxes and trunks for their wearing apparel, small shelves fastened against the wall for their books, closets for their cooking utensils, cupboards for their plates, cups, saucers, knives and forks. Some have clocks and watches. They have no carpets, but a few have mats laid on their floors. This tribe own a saw-mill, a workshop, a blacksmith's shop, and a warehouse, the property of the whole community. They have about two hundred acres of land under cultivation, on which they grow wheat, Indian corn, or maize, oats, peas, potatoes, pumpkins, and squashes. In their gardens they raise beans, melons, cabbages, onions, &c. A few have planted fruit trees in their gardens, such as apple trees, cherry trees, pear trees, currant and gooseberry bushes. All these thrive well here when properly cultivated. They have a number of oxen, cows, horses, pigs, poultry, dogs, and cats; a few barns and stables; a few waggons and sleighs; also all sorts of farming implements.

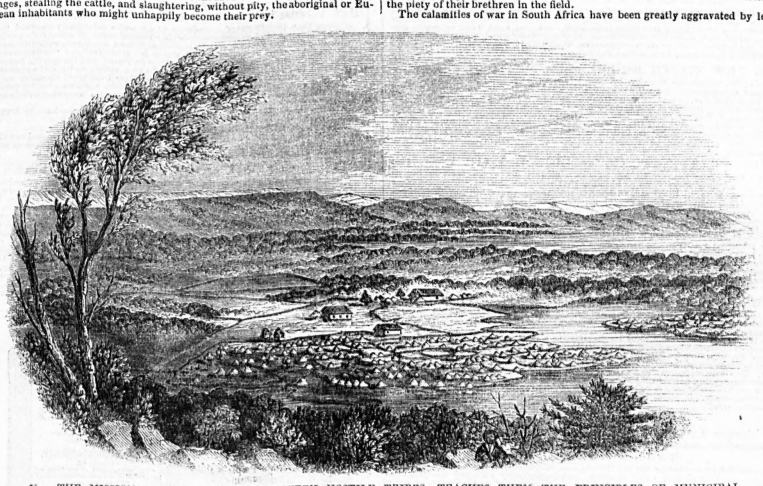
Other accounts of the moral and physical renovation effected among these interesting people by the agents of the Wesleyan Missionary society, may be found in the report we quote from. These lay particular stress on the increase of sobriety, a point of vital importance in this case, as the unconverted Indians have long been addicted to intemperance to an awful degree. The statement published of deaths among the Ojibway Indians for four years before and four years after embracing Christianity, strikingly illustrates the exterminating effect which ardent spirits were producing among them.

In closing this paper we cannot but express a hope that the future relations of Britain to aboriginal heathen tribes may be marked by a far different character to those so fully exposed in the document we have quoted. It has been proved by experience in all quarters of the globe, that wherever the Gospel is introduced in its purity, the darkest barbarism must give way before it; and that the most degraded of mankind may be elevated and made a useful and honourable member of society by its agency. To it also we must look, and we may do so with the utmost confidence, for the preservation of those unhappy races who have been crushed and all but exterminated by the onward march of a civilisation which has held out no hand for their rescue. The fact being established beyond dispute, we look forward with hope for the results of that more cordial co-operation which it is calculated to inspire, between Christian missionaries and all other labourers in the great cause of civilisation.

The London Missionary Society, in the reports which they have just published, say—

During the greater part of last year, this field of the Society's labours has been the theatre of war, and scenes have daily occurred over which the friends of humanity and religion must mourn.

Thousands of savage and lawless Caffres invaded the colony, destroying the villages, stealing the cattle, and slaughtering, without pity, the aboriginal or European inhabitants who might unhappily become their prey.



V. THE MISSIONARY MAKES PEACE BETWEEN HOSTILE TRIBES, TEACHES THEM THE PRINCIPLES OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, AND FINALLY INVITES THEM IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWN.

The cut shows the missionary village of Mahotsa, in the Bechuana country, South Africa.

Without overlooking occasional provocations, which certain of the Caffre chiefs may have received from some of the colonists, or without forgetting many acts of mistaken policy on the part of the local authorities, it cannot be doubted that the spirit of savage revenge which they breathed was most deadly; and that justice and humanity alike demanded that their marauding inroads and murderous attacks should be vigorously repelled. The character of the governor will be a sufficient guarantee that, in discharging this painful but indispensable service, a vindictive and revengeful spirit would have no place in his counsels, nor the sword be unsheathed unless to obtain security and peace. The results of the war have involved to the invaders the loss of their national independence; but the authority of Britain, if equitably and mildly administered, will prove a greater blessing than self-government, with their past lamentable incapacity for improving it.

During the progress of this unhappy contest, the four missionary stations of the Society in Caffreland were ruined; the missionaries and their people were compelled to seek refuge in the colony; their property fell into the hands of the enemy; and the several settlements, with the houses and chapels, were totally destroyed. All the Christian institutions and villages within the colony occupied by our brethren suffered in various degrees, but the flourishing settlement of Kat River the most severely.

The losses of our people, writes our venerable missionary, Mr. Read, are very great indeed—greater than those of the last war. The elements have been against us. We have had no rain to signify since January; the consequence is, that our cattle have died, and are still dying, by hundreds for want of grass. Out of 1500 oxen not more than thirty or forty can be found fit to drag a wagon. We have about eighty wagons standing without oxen; and a number were burned at the defeat at Burn's Hill, in April. Neither for these, nor for the oxen taken, have the people, as yet, obtained payment. Their cattle and their horses are nearly all gone or dead; their provisions are all gone; and they are at this moment living upon the rations supplied by government and the board of relief; so that, if peace were restored to-morrow, they have nothing to begin with—no provisions to live upon, no seed-corn to sow, nor oxen to plough with.

My son James and I have shared in these losses—we have lost six horses: I have not one left to ride upon. I have lost every ox—the last died the day before yesterday. The few cows I had are all nearly dead, and also my sheep.

The ministers of peace were occasionally constrained to witness the blood and carnage of the battle-field, and to utter unavailing lamentations over the dying and the dead. The Rev. Mr. Brownlee, who had been obliged to take refuge at Fort Peddie, writes thus:—

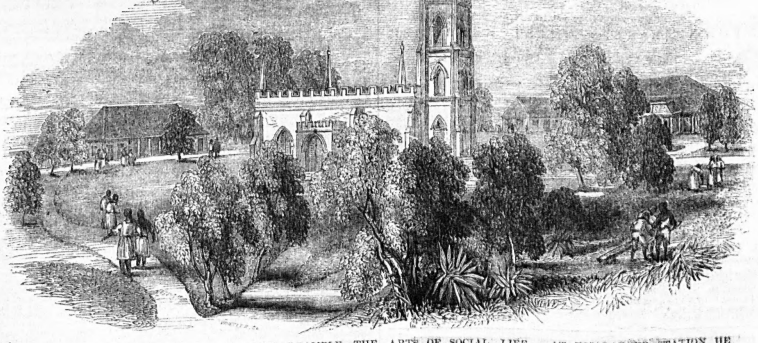
For some nights after our arrival at this place, we constantly heard the wailing of the women who had lost their husbands. On the 6th of June, there was a general attack on the Caffres; and, in the afternoon of the same day, the troops, in returning, fell in with about 300 in the open field, near this post, the greater number of whom were killed. I rode out some time after the defeat, to see the field of slaughter; and, along a valley, the remains of the dead bodies lay scattered, the wolves and vultures having already done their work.

The male inhabitants at the several missionary stations, in common with all classes of the inhabitants, were required to bear arms in defence of the colony; the testimony borne both to their courage and their subordination was highly creditable to their christian profession. Though deprived of the ordinary advantages of ministerial oversight, and though exposed to all the temptations peculiar to the camp, they still maintained their honour as christian ministers, and the high respect of their companions in arms.

When the war commenced, writes the Rev. H. Helm, of Caledon Institution, 200 able men of this station were required to go to the frontier. On the 7th of May they were assembled in our church. I gave them a short parting address, and recommended them in prayer to God: we took leave of each other, and they departed, leaving their relations behind. What I have heard of them since, has been of a satisfactory nature. They keep up their religious exercises every morning and evening. Mr. Read wrote to me not long ago that he had seen them; that he was glad to find their minds in a good state; and their commander, Capt. Hogg, gave them the highest character for obedience and bravery. Since that time, Mr. Benn, another of their officers, has returned on account of ill-health—he has also brought me good news of them; and a member of our church, who accompanied Mr. B. homeward, gave me an account of all the church-members of this place, which made me rejoice and thank God. Until the 3d of September, not one of our people was wounded or killed; but on that day four of them were shot by the Caffres; of whom one was murdered in a cruel manner; another died, a few days after, of his wounds; and the other two are recovering. The men are corresponding with their families, and also with me. The people, and their relations particularly, remember them daily in their prayers to God, and this is also done in all our meetings for divine worship.

The associations of war cannot but be perilous to christian reputation; and it is highly gratifying thus to find the church at the Caledon Institution sustaining the piety of their brethren in the field.

The calamities of war in South Africa have been greatly aggravated by long-continued drought; and, from these causes combined, the temporal interests of the entire colonial community have been very injuriously affected.



VI. THE MISSIONARY TEACHES BY HIS EXAMPLE THE ARTS OF SOCIAL LIFE. AT HIS LARGER STATION HE BUILDS A CHURCH, PLANTS A GARDEN, AND DISPLAYS IN HIS HOUSE THE ELEGANCES OF CIVILISATION.

The cut presents a view of the beautiful mission premises of Mirzapore.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The great public importance of the labours of Christian missionaries in a barbarous country will be seen from the following

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

And their claims on public support will be enhanced by the latest intelligence from the same place.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE FROM AFRICA.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received news by the Tamar from the Cape, coming down to the 25th of July. The Kaffir depredations on the frontier still continued to multiply. Not a day elapsed but they succeeded in carrying off cattle; and few only were afterwards recovered, even with the most vigilant pursuit. In fact, resistance appears to have been almost hopeless. A settler, named Phillips, residing at the Great Fish River Mouth, dated July 5, writes:—"The Kaffirs paid me another visit last night, and stole off with 36 oxen and cows. Within these last four months I have lost cattle and horses to the value of more than 300*l.*; and I am now left without oxen to plough my land. Where this will end, no person can say, for the Kaffirs deliberately take them along the waggon road." The South African papers contain copious details of these daring robberies; but they would possess little interest for the English reader. Suffice it to say, therefore, that they are all of the same character, but happily unattended with loss of life. Nor do matters appear more promising for the future, for at an interview held between the Lieutenant Governor Sir H. Young and a deputation appointed for that purpose, Sir H. Young "regretted that he had it not in his power to assist them, and he could give them no better consolation than his firm belief that matters would be worse before they were better."

INTERVIEW BETWEEN SIR H. POTTINGER AND MR. J. D. NEL.

(Translated from the "Glensbad" of July 10.)

In consequence of the unprotected state of the frontier, and the feeling of insecurity so generally existing amongst the Dutch South African frontier farmers, it was determined to hold a public meeting on the farm of Mr. C. J. Goosen, for the purpose of deciding upon the measures it would be necessary to adopt should the government, as was reported, recommence hostilities against the Kaffirs. Mr. J. D. Nel was consequently deputed to inform his excellency of the situation of the farmers on the immediate frontier; and, if he thought it necessary, to obtain permission to hold a public meeting. On Thursday morning last, Messrs. J. D. Nel and L. H. Meurant, therefore, proceeded to Government House, to request an interview with Sir Henry Pottinger. Mr. Woosnam, his excellency's secretary, was made acquainted with the object of their visit; he, however, shortly returned and informed them that an interview with his excellency could lead to no beneficial result, as his excellency was perfectly aware of all that could be told him regarding the state of the frontier; that his excellency regretted his time was so much occupied as to preclude him from seeing them; and that the farmers who had deputed Mr. Nel had better transmit through him (Mr. Woosnam) what they had to say in the shape of a memorial. To this it was replied, that several experienced, respectable, and influential Dutch farmers had already several times in vain endeavoured to see his

Continued on page 224.

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OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,

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From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt . . .		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers . . .	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint . . .		Size round top of Thigh (tight) .	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist . . .		Size round Calf . . .	
Size round top of Arm . .		Ditto Waist . . .	
Size round Chest under the Coat		Ditto Hips . .	
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TO THE LADIES.

A Lady had the following letter inserted in the "Times" newspaper on August 7. 1846. Reader, remember this letter was put into the paper by the lady herself as a testimony to me.

"Mrs. Weekley, of No. 3. Swan Street, Borough, takes this opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. W. Grimstone, of the Herbary, Highgate, for the efficacy of his Aromatic Regenerator, in having completely restored the hair on her head, after using it about four months, and the whole of her hair is much stronger and more luxuriant than it ever was before the baldness appeared.

"Mrs. Weekley inserts this testimony to the virtues of Mr. G.'s Regenerator, feeling assured that many ladies would gladly purchase an 11*s*. bottle if they were as certain of its virtues as she is from experience, not only in the restoration and production of hair in abundance, but as a cure for nervous headache; as a toilet perfume it is far beyond any to her taste. She will feel a pleasure in answering any lady of respectability to the above facts.—3. Swan Street, Borough."

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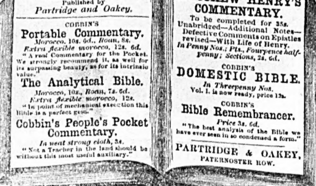
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By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.

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GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

TO BE GIVEN AWAY BY

THE PICTORIAL TIMES.

ANOTHER GRAND SCHEME.

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TO

EACH CLASS OF 10,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

THE LAST GIFT OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,

FOR

THE YEAR 1846,

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The PROPRIETORS of the PICTORIAL TIMES have much pleasure in announc ng their intention again to appropriate a Portion of their Profits to their Annual Subscribers, by presenting the Sum of

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING,

ON THE

DRAWING OF THE ART-UNION PRIZES

IN APRIL, 1848,

to the Holder of the First Drawn Largest Prize in the ART-UNION, if he at the same time be an Annual Subscriber to the PICTORIAL TIMES.

At the same time, the Annual Subscribers to the PICTORIAL TIMES who are

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On the subjoined Scale. The Drawing of the ART-UNION Prizes is regulated in the following manner:—all the Subscribers' Numbers of the ART-UNION are placed in one wheel, and the number of the Prizes in another wheel. We therefore propose to be guided by the Number drawn, which entitles the Holder to the First Drawn Largest Prize of the ART-UNION. Thus, supposing that 890 should be the Number drawn, we will then pay to the Holder of our Registered Receipt, Number 890, if he be at the same time an Annual Subscriber to the ART-UNION, the Sum of 500*l.*; and we will also pay to the Ten Subscribers whose Receipts follow that Number in our Register Books (whether they be Subscribers to the ART-UNION or not) the Sum of 100*l.* each, repeating the same for every class of 10,000 Subscribers thus:—

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And to the ten following Numbers, viz.:

891 - -	£100	896 - -	£100
892 - -	£100	897 - -	£100
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AND SO ON, THEREBY GIVING THE SUM OF

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TO

EVERY CLASS OF 10,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

We trust that the Public will clearly understand this to be

AN UNCONDITIONAL GIFT ON OUR PART

without any consideration whatever, as each party participating in these advantages will have only to pay One Year's Subscription to the Paper; our only desire in undertaking this

GREAT SCHEME,

being to endeavour to carry IMPROVEMENT and INSTRUCTION, and at the same time a RATIONAL AMUSEMENT, into the HOMES of our FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

Subscriptions can be paid through any Bookseller, News Agent, or Post Master in England, Scotland, or Ireland, who will obtain the Registered Receipts for the same, or at the

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351. STRAND, LONDON;

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Published by Charles Evans, 351. Strand, London. Price 7*d.* stamped.—Subscription quarter, 7*s.* 7*d.*; half year, 15*s.* 2*d.*; yearly, 1*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*
Single Papers can be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom by remitting postage stamps to the Publisher.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and Co.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent post free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks; new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-edged Plated Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, and Jewellery. —T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47. Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch Street) London.

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70. CORNHILL.

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DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41. Brewer Street, Golden Square. Private Lessons in the POLKA, CELARIUS VALSE, and VALSE a DEUX TEMPS, at all hours, to LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF ANY AGE, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above.

ITALIAN ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, DERBYSHIRE SPAR, and other Ornaments, for the drawing room, library, and dining room, consisting of a new and elegant assortment of Groups, Figures, Vases, Inkstands, Candlesticks, beautiful inlaid Tables, Paper-weights, Watch-stands, &c., imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT (late Mawe), 149. Strand.—J. Tennant arranges elementary collections of Shells, Minerals, and Fossils, to facilitate the interesting study of Geology, Mineralogy, or Conchology, at 2, 5, 10, 20, to 50 guineas each.—He also gives private instruction in Mineralogy.

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Established above a century.

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SEND EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS, and by return, and post free, you will get a handsome TEA SPOON of C. WATSON'S solid ALBATA PLATE, which is rapidly superseding silver for all domestic uses. It is equally sweet and handsome as silver itself. This is the only solid substitute now sold, and, unlike plated goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off: therefore the more you rub and clean it the better it will continue to look, though it should be in daily use for 50 years. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, and then send your order. A full catalogue of prices, with patterns of every other article, will be sent with the sample spoon. Address C. Watson, 41 and 42. Barbican, and 16. Nortonfolgate, London.

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ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1847, will be published,

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FOR

1848.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

The CHEAPNESS, BEAUTY, and USEFULNESS of this

FAVOURITE CALENDAR

are now universally acknowledged; and its claims to support as the best

Greenwich Royal Astronomical Almanack and YEAR BOOK

for the Gardener, the Farmer, the Sportsman, the Naturalist, and the Man of Business,

were last year proved by the unprecedented sale of a First Edition of more than

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES;

as well as by the numerous **Piratical Imitations** by which its paramount circulation was sought to be diminished.

Grateful for public confidence, the Proprietors of the "PICTORIAL ALMANACK" have the pleasure to announce that it will this Year appear in more than its original richness and authority.

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Pilot to the "SEA OF LIFE"

for the next of our "Years of Grace."

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NAMUR AND LIEGE RAILWAY.

NOTICE OF CALL.—Notice is hereby given that the Directors of this Company have made a further Call of 2*l.* per Share on each and every Share in this Undertaking, and that the same is made payable on Tuesday the 12th day of October next. The Proprietors are required to pay the same on or before the 12th day of October, to

Messrs. Strahan, Pauls, and Bates, No. 217, Strand, London; or
The London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury; or
The Union Bank of London, Princes Street, London; or to
M. Adan, Brussels;

the Company's Bankers; leaving the Share Certificates with the Banker, for which a receipt will be given.

Interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums remaining unpaid after the said 12th day of October next, and if any Call shall remain unpaid after one month from that date, the Shares will be liable to forfeiture, according to the Statutes of the Company.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1847.

ANDREW SPOTTISWOODE, President.
JOSEPH CARY, Secretary.

52. Moorgate Street, London.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50. REGENT STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this office, the renewals of which fall due at Michaelmas, that the same should be paid on or before 14th of October. The receipts are lying at the head office, and in the hands of the several Agents.

The terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the Insured, and have secured to it a large share of public approbation. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to the head office, or to any of its Agents who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN STEWART, ESQ., M.P., Deputy Chairman.
SIR HENRY WILLOCK, F.L.S., Chairman.

Major General Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., K.C.T. and S.	William Kilburn, Esq.
John Bagshaw, Esq. M.P.	Francis Macnaghten, Esq.
Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.	Charles Otway Mayne, Esq.
Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq.	Robert Saunders, Esq.
Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, Esq., M.P.	James Duncan Thomson, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.	Capt. Samuel Thornton, R.N.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages; especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

The following table will show the last division of profits, as declared on the 13th of May, 1846, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Annual Premium payable in 1846.
20	On or before 13th of May, 1841.	£1000	£19 6 8	£10 5 0
30		1000	24 8 4	12 18 10
40		1000	31 10 0	16 13 11
50		1000	42 15 0	22 13 2
60		1000	66 11 8	35 5 10

(By order of the Board) DAVID JONES, Actuary.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, 50. Regent Street, London.

Established 1806.
Invested Capital, 1,200,000*l.*
Annual Income, 140,000*l.* Bonuses declared, 529,000*l.*
Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, 1,520,000*l.*

PRESIDENT.
The Right Honourable Earl Grey.

DIRECTORS.

The Earl of Macclesfield.	Rev. James Sherman.
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird.	Henry B. Churchill, Esq.
Sir Richard D. King, Bart.	William Judd, Esq.
Alexander Henderson, M.D.	James Sedgwick, Esq.
Capt. W. John Williams.	Alfred Beaumont, Esq.
John Deering, Esq., M.P.	George Dacre, Esq.
William Henry Stone, Esq.	Richard Sherwood, Esq.

1. The Rates of Premium are those adopted by the principal Life Offices, the rate without bonus is lower than that of most other offices.
2. The Bonuses are added to the Policies, or applied to the reduction of the Premiums, or may be received in cash as soon as declared, at their then present value.
3. Loans are granted upon the Policies issued by this Office, or the Policies are purchased at their full value.
4. If a party neglect to pay for the renewal of his Policy, he may repair the omission any time within 12 months, upon proof of good health.

Bonuses paid upon Policies which have become *Claims.*

Life Insured.	Sum insured.	Sum paid.
John Wharton, Esq., Skelton Castle	5000	7706 6 0
Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart.	5000	7652 13 3
Sir William Wake, Bart.	5000	7500 5 9
Earl Strathmore	5000	7128 15 8
Rev. H. W. Champneys, Canterbury	3000	4509 1 1
The Marquis of Wellesley	2000	3411 1 3
Earl Cathcart	1000	1862 4 11

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom; and at the head office, No. 50. Regent Street.

BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18. KING WILLIAM STREET, MANSION HOUSE.

TRUSTEES.

Sir Jas. Duke, Ald., M.P., Chairman.	Benj. Hawes, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Benj. Barnard, Esq.	Charles Baldwin, Esq.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—At the first Septennial Meeting of this Company, held on the 1th March last, a Bonus, averaging 23 per cent. on the amount of premiums paid, was declared on policies entitled to participate in profits.

Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the entire profits of the Company, will, at future divisions, be appropriated to all assurers entitled to share therein.

Every advantage is offered by this Company to assurers.

On policies taken out for the whole term of life, one-half of the annual premiums hereon may remain unpaid for five years.

Parties assured with the Company are allowed to reside in many of the colonies without additional charge, and the premium required for the East or West Indies and other extra risks, is more than usually moderate.

Advances continue to be made to assurers on assignable property or income, and also n the guarantee of most undoubted personal sureties.

Detailed prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained by application at the office, or by letter addressed to the Actuary.

WILLIAM RATTRAY, Actuary and Secretary.

SEYSSEL ASPHALTE COMPANY.—CLARIDGE'S PATENT. Established March, 1838.

FOR WORKING THE MINERAL ASPHALTE ROCK OF PYRIMONT SEYSSEL,

A Bituminous Rock, situate on the Eastern side of the Jura.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—STANGATE,
Surrey side of Westminster Bridge, London.

ASPHALTE of SEYSSEL has been EXTENSIVELY USED since March, 1838, for the following useful purposes:—

FOOT PAVEMENTS (public and other)	MALT-HOUSE FLOORS
KITCHEN FLOORS	PIGGERIES, &c.
BASEMENTS, where it is essential to keep damps from rising	COVERING of RAILROAD and OTHER ARCHES.
GARDEN WALKS and TERRACES	The only effectual mode to prevent the percolation of water, which also renders it very appropriate for the
CARRIAGE DRIVES	LINING OF TANKS, FISH-PONDS DRAINS, &c. &c.
COACH-HOUSES and STABLING	
DOG KENNELS	
BARN FLOORS	
TUN-ROOM FLOORS	

I. FARRELL, Secretary,
Seyssel Asphalte Company, Stangate, London.

E. J. DENT'S MANUFACTURE of WATCHES and CLOCKS is protected by Three separate Patents. Ladies' elegant Gold Watches, with gold dials and jewelled in four holes, eight guineas; Gentlemen's ditto, enamel dials, ten guineas; Youth's Silver Watches, four guineas; substantial and accurately-going Silver Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, six guineas.—DENT, 82. Strand; 33. Cockspur Street; and 34. Royal Exchange (Clock Tower Area).

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT MANUFACTURERS and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., beg respectfully to announce that the celebrated LLAMA CLOTH is made by them also in warmer substances to suit the approaching season. The above firm with confidence anticipate that this introduction will receive from the public an equal approval with the well-known gentlemanly light overcoat, called the Registered Paletot, for summer wear, which is already honoured with the constant patronage of all that seek an unaffected gentlemanly appearance. It is respectfully suggested that moderate prices are strictly maintained for every article of dress, supplied at either of their London establishments, viz. 114. Regent Street, and 22. Cornhill. The Registered Paletots, 6th and 7th Vic. cap. 65., of both the winter and summer substances, are kept ready, in every colour, for immediate wear; these can only be obtained in the metropolis as above, and of their recognised agents in the chief provincial cities in the United Kingdom; also of the principal stores in the United States, British India, and America. Wholesale agents—Dawbarn and Son, Liverpool; George Macdona, Dublin; Wareing and Son, Birmingham; Waghorn and Co., Bombay.

TO THE CARPET TRADE.

ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, manufactured without spinning or weaving.—Patronised by her most Gracious Majesty, and used in the Royal Palaces. This description of carpeting having now become one of the established manufactures of this kingdom, from its beauty, durability, imperviousness to dust, and more especially for its economy, costing less than half the price of Brussels, at the same time equal to it in appearance; the Patent Woollen Cloth Company, who are the sole manufacturers under the patent, having availed themselves of the rapid strides now making in the arts of design in this country, inform the trade that their patterns for the present season are now out, and that they will be found far superior to anything hitherto introduced, and suitable for all descriptions of rooms. The Public can be supplied, through their agents, in nearly every provincial town in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and at all the respectable carpet houses in London and its suburbs. They also manufacture Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed, in a great variety of elegant and novel designs; plain Cloths suitable for Upholsterers; and Cloths for Coach linings, Waistcoatings, thick Felt for polishing and gun waddings, D'Oyley's, &c. Wholesale Warehouse, 8. Love Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside. Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough Road, London.

STEPHENS' CONCENTRATED and SOLUBLE INK POWDERS, which contain the chief elementary parts, in a dry state, of his various well known INKS or WRITING FLUIDS, yet so readily soluble in water, that by putting the contents of a paper packet into a bottle, and adding to it the quantity of water indicated on the directions, it is ready for immediate use. The economy of this article in carriage, from its reduced bulk, may be estimated when it is considered that one part of the powders will make nearly 20 times its weight and bulk of liquid ink.

The Black Ink Powder is sold in packages at 1*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* 6*d.* each, or six of the smallest in one packet at 6*d.*

The Blue Black and Unchangeable Blue, in packages at 1½*d.*, 9*d.*, and 2*s.* each, or six of the smallest in one packet at 9*d.*

Samples of the smaller packets can be sent by post to those who may wish to make a trial of them.

Prepared and sold by Henry Stephens, inventor and proprietor of the Writing Fluids, 54. Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, London; and by booksellers and stationers throughout the kingdom.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

(*Continued from page 221.*)

excellency, which had caused a feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the Dutch farmers; that it was intended to apply for leave to hold a public meeting in the country; and that if Mr. Nel returned without having succeeded in speaking to his excellency, the unfavourable impression would be increased. Mr. Woosnam hereupon again departed, and shortly returned, stating that, in order to remove the impression alluded to, his excellency would see Mr. Nel; that his excellency begged to assure him that his refusal to see the farmers who had requested interviews proceeded from no intention to slight them; on the contrary, he was desirous to show the farmers every consideration, but that his time was so taken up with important business as to render it impossible for him to see every person who called upon him.

Messrs. Nel and Meurant were hereupon shown into a room and courteously received by his excellency. Mr. Nel stated the object of his visit, which was briefly to inform his excellency of the continued state of insecurity of that part of the country where he resided, the depredations which marauding bands of Kaffirs continued to commit, and the miserable state of anxiety and insecurity in which the farmers lived. That a general feeling existed amongst the Dutch South African farmers to quit the frontier, and fall back into interior, as they feared the Kaffirs would again invade the colony, and renew their outrages. The camp, said Mr. Nel, in which he had been since the commencement of the war, was attacked by the Kaffirs no less than seven times; the farmers, however, always beat them off, but the enemy carried off all their cattle; that his wife, in consequence of anxiety and exposure to the inclemency of the weather, had died, that he had nothing left but his seven children and a waggon, and that he and his motherless children had now been sixteen months roving about the country as fugitives.

His excellency requested Mr. Nel to assure his countrymen, that no man between this and Cape Town could have the interest of the frontier more at heart, and could be more laboriously employed for its welfare than he; and that no individual could tell him more regarding the position of the farmers, their sufferings and losses, than he had already written to her Majesty's Secretary of State, so that the voice of the colonists would be heard at home. Too much was, however, expected from him; and the frontier press had not done him justice; the late affair at Burn's Hill had been magnified and misrepresented. People appeared to think that the name of governor or high commissioner was sufficient to enable him to do anything. It must be clear to every one who looked into the subject, that we were not dealing with a nation, but with hordes of robbers, and that it was in vain to expect a total cessation of robberies, or permanent peace, until the Kaffirs were entirely subdued. The chiefs had no power over their followers, excepting for evil; and until they were brought to that state of subjugation that we could punish them immediately upon the commission of any offence, there would be no permanent peace. The Galka tribes were the worst, and Sandilla the worst of all; the southern tribes were not so bad. He (the high commissioner) could conclude a peace to-morrow if he chose, but that would not be a peace which would bring permanent security to the frontier. Expense was no object — efficiency was what he required — and this he was gradually acquiring — and when all his arrangements were complete, the country would be informed of it. But he had a difficult task, and too much ought not to be expected of him. He must, however, be allowed to do his work in his own way, and according to the means at his disposal. He did not wish to conceal what must be known to Mr. Nel, that when Sir Peregrine Maitland left the colony, he made it appear that the Kaffirs were entirely subdued, and that peace would soon follow. Such, however, he need not tell Mr. Nel, was not the case; the Kaffirs were not yet sufficiently humbled to enable him to establish a satisfactory peace with them. A false step in politics, said his excellency, was as bad as in war; and had the wiser measures of Sir Benjamin d'Urban not been subverted, the present state of things would, in all probability, never have taken place, and the force which would now be required to be kept up on the frontier would be much larger than the British government expected. His excellency assured Mr. Nel that he required no urging on; he felt that his public character was at stake, and no exertions which he was capable of would be wanting to bring matters to a satisfactory issue.

THE COAST OF AFRICA.

ATTACK BY NATIVES. — TOWN AND FACTORIES BURNED BY THE ENGLISH. — We find in the *Africa's Luminary* of June 9. the following account of a disturbance, originating with the native tribes, and ending in loss of life and the interference of her Britannic Majesty's vessel of war the Rolla: —

On Wednesday, the 2d instant, "Prince," chief of the Timbo tribe, came down to the beach, accompanied by a number of young men, armed as his body guard, for the purpose of making prisoner of a man, of the tribe of Fishmen, for some little offence he had committed. His tribe refused to deliver him up; so Prince rushed into the house in which the man was, and arrested and brought him out. The Fishmen rescued him. Prince's guards then rushed to regain him, and in the scuffle they came to blows, and from blows to firing at each other. One was instantly killed on each side, and two or three wounded, but Prince did not succeed in regaining the man.

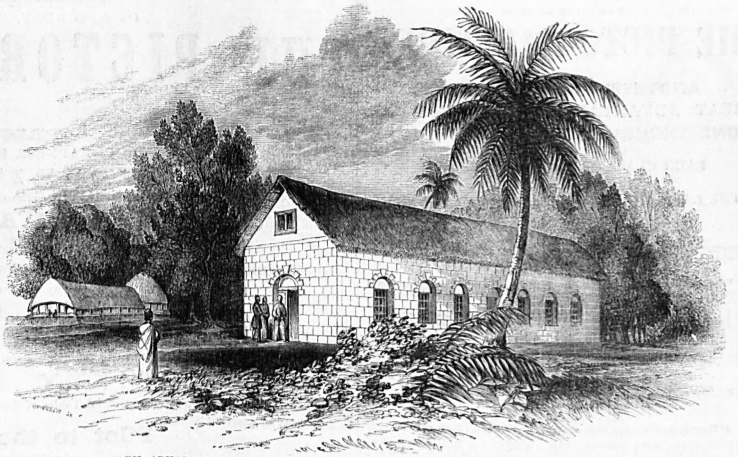
The sound of war bells and the firing of guns caused an alarm to the neighbouring towns, and men and boys came armed to see the cause, and to their surprise found their chief and the Fishmen at war. They unhesitatingly joined in the affray, and overpowered the Fishmen, who were compelled to retreat to the barricaded English factories (which had as factors persons of their own tribe), about two furlongs from Fishtown, the place of action. The Timboes pursued them thither, and compelled them to retreat from one factory to the other (there were several) until they got to Captain Murray's, which was the last and near the landing. They here took a firm stand, and as night had come on the two parties retired — the former into the factories they had taken possession of, and the latter to Captain Murray's. Captain Murray, the day previous, had landed a large quantity of goods for palm oil, among which was a quantity of powder, guns, and iron pots. The Fishmen, having recourse to these things, were enabled to make a stand. The pots were broken up in small pieces for shot.

Captain M., at the same time, was at anchor off Timbo, and having a quantity of Kroomen on board, sent them on shore to protect his factory. At the dawn of day, on the 3d, the Timboes renewed the attack, and a general fight commenced, and continued until about eight o'clock, when the Fishmen and Kroomen perceived that the Timboes were continually receiving reinforcements, and becoming so numerous that if they remained longer they would not be able to make a retreat; they therefore abandoned the factory, and retreated to their canoes, at the landing, and, while launching them, the Timboes came down upon them, fired and wounded seven of Capt. M.'s Kroomen and several of the Fishmen. There were killed in the fight four Fishmen and two Timboes.

After the Fishmen had left the place, the Timboes returned to the factories and plundered them of everything that could be carried off, and broke up all that they could not carry away. While the Timboes were thus engaged, a number of Manna people, with some Timbo bushmen, came up and turned upon two factories belonging to J. B. M'Gill, merchant, Monrovia, and carried off a large quantity of goods. The Timboes that reside near the beach acted friendly towards M'Gill's factors, and showed no disposition to disturb them.

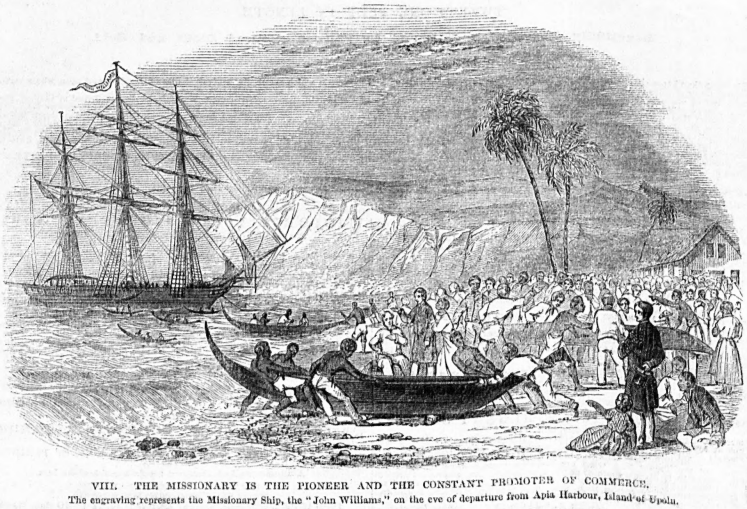
The Eliza Frances, a colonial craft owned by M'Gill, arrived there a few hours after the affray. The factors, considering their lives in danger, embarked with what goods they had remaining; she being loaded with oil, could not take off the oil that was in the factories. It was deposited with persons not engaged in the affray. The Eliza, on her way up from Timbo to Grand Colah, met an English man-of-war, the Rolla, on her way to Timbo, the commander being informed of the affair by despatch from Captain Murray. On my arrival off Grand Corrow, I saw from the Eliza that the town at Timbo was on fire, and, from the direction, it appeared to be all the towns along the beach.

I landed at Grand Colah, and received information while there that the commander of the Rolla had landed his men, with the warrior of Trade Town, Boyed, and a number of his men, who had gone down for the purpose of pursuing the Timboes into the bush, and burnt all the towns along the beach, including the English factories and the factories of Mr. M'Gill, and his palm oil which had been left there. Mr. M'Gill expects to dispatch his craft down in a few days to ascertain the fact respecting the burning of his property.



VII. THE MISSIONARY ADVANCES CIVILISATION BY THE PROMOTION OF LEARNING, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES.

The cut shows a pretty and interesting view of the London Missionary Society's Samoan Printing Office, at Leulumoega, Island of Upolu.



VIII. THE MISSIONARY IS THE PIONEER AND THE CONSTANT PROMOTER OF COMMERCE.

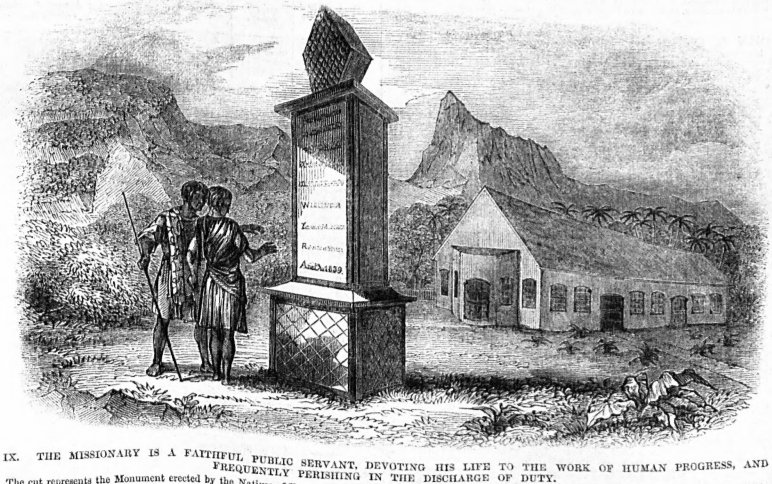
The engraving represents the Missionary Ship, the "John Williams," on the eve of departure from Apia Harbour, Island of Upolu.

AUSTRIA has now 60,000 troops in the Lombardo Venetian kingdom. Among them are two Croatian regiments, which are considered as the best troops of the line. The fleet in the Danube is being re-organised. The gun-boats are 48 in number!

UNITED STATES.—New York advices of the 1st inst. arrived by the packet ship Columbia on Saturday last. "La Patria," a Mexican journal, states, on the authority of a correspondent, that a very severe rencontre took place between Major Lally's command, consisting of about 700 men, escorting a waggon train, and a large body of guerillas, under Padre Jaranta. The number of waggons lost is said to be very great, and the killed and wounded exceeded 250, reducing the whole command to 400 and odd effective troops. The guerillas were in great force, and it is said that as they are persuaded that there is a large amount of specie in the train, it will be attacked throughout the whole of its long route, so long as the enemy can bring an effective man into the field.

Intelligence has reached Washington, which added to the general anxiety. This was no less than a triple protest from Central America against the occupation of Mexico by the troops of the Union. The president of the state of Honduras on the one hand, and two generals of the state of Guatemala on the other, had called to arms the inhabitants of these two republics, inviting them to come to the assistance of the threatened nationality of Mexico. The effect of this proclamation was not known, but if it were followed by effect, it might give a new face to the war. With regard to the conspiracy organised in Yucatan for massacring the white population, it appears the plot had been in course of concoction for a considerable time. Its execution would infallibly have taken place, had not the whole been betrayed by a native chief.

The steam ship Caledonia arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday night with advices from New York to the 15th, Boston to the 16th, and Halifax to the 18th inst. They bring intelligence of the stoppage, on the 9th, of the important house of Prime, Ward, and Co., of New York, in consequence of the failure of some of their European correspondents. The advices from Mexico are exceedingly interesting. General Scott had at last reached the neighbourhood of the capital, after some hard fighting, in which both sides suffered great loss, but in consequence of an armistice he had not entered the city. The Mexicans, who were strongly posted, fought much better than was anticipated. We subjoin the official account: — "Washington, Sept. 14. 1847. Dispatches for the government have this moment been received. The intelligence heretofore received is fully confirmed. On the 20th ult. the American forces, consisting of 7000 men, met the enemy at Charbuses, three or four miles from the capital. The Mexicans were 32,000 strong, and posted behind an eminence battery of heavy artillery. After two hours' bloody conflict, our gallant troops swept everything before them, mainly at the point of the bayonet. The American loss was less than 1000, while that of the Mexicans is estimated at 5000, and amongst the killed are many distinguished men, both generals and civilians. The armistice was agreed upon, and five commissioners appointed on the Mexican side, at the head of whom was Herrera. The commissioners had two meetings, and were to hold a third on Monday, the 30th. Valencia escaped with two companies to Falluca, and has since pronounced against Santa Anna and peace.



IX. THE MISSIONARY IS A FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANT, DEVOTING HIS LIFE TO THE WORK OF HUMAN PROGRESS, AND FREQUENTLY PERISHING IN THE DISCHARGE OF DUTY.

The cut represents the Monument erected by the Natives of Harotonga, at Arorangi, to the Memory of the late Reverend John Williams, murdered by the Natives of Erromanga, Nov. 26. 1839.

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